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EDOUARD HERRIOT ISSUES WARNING TO GERMAN REICH

French Premier Willing to Be
Conciliatory but Is "Watchful
and Determined"

GENERAL M. NOLLET NEW WAR MINISTER

Marshal Foch Has Fresh Plan
for Supervision of Militar-
ism in Germany

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 16.—The Herriot Cab-
inet, it is generally considered will have
a short existence, but this depends on
its acts. The final list is certainly not
impressive, and it would appear as
though most of the experienced politi-
cians are reserving themselves for
succeeding governments. For the
most part the ministers have never
served before, and those radicals who
might be thought to have real claims
refrain from all complaint. Paul
Painlevé after all decided to remain
at his post of the presidency of the
Chamber of Deputies and he was not
included in the Cabinet. Besides being
inexperienced, as indeed is
Edouard Herriot himself, the Cabinet
is moderate in complexion. Neverthe-
less it has been selected entirely out
of the Radical Party. All the Bloc
National governments have included
a number of Radicals but the Radical
government is homogeneous.

This is regarded in shrewd quarters
as a mistake. The Radical Party is in
a minority in the Chamber and must
rely either upon Socialist support or
the support of the Nationalist Republi-
cans. It must make concessions either
to the Socialists or the Nationalists
unless it is to be swept away. It oc-
cupies a position not dissimilar to
that of the Labor Government in Eng-
land, which is compelled to rely either
upon the Liberals or the Conserva-
tives.

Look for Socialist Help
Since the Radicals are a member of
the Bloc des Gauches, of which the
Socialists also formed a part, they
will at first reckon on the support of
the Socialists, but it is doubtful
whether it will be forthcoming for
long. Already M. Herriot is definitely
taking a line not dissimilar from that
of Raymond Poincaré and is issuing
the strongest possible warnings to
Germany. Among the surprises of the
Cabinet is the inclusion of General
Maurice Nollet, chief of the Inter-
allied Mission of Military Control in
Germany as War Minister. It is
highly significant.

One had expected the Radicals not
publicly to put forward military men.
General Nollet is not even a member
of Parliament. In regard to the length
of the list, it is subject to grave
criticisms and it is urged that M. Her-
riot is ignoring the efforts at economy
which were begun. The following is a
list of the Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs—Edouard Herriot.
Minister of War—Gen. Maurice Nol-
let.
Minister of Justice—René-Renault.
Minister of the Interior—Camille
Chautemps.
Minister of Finance—Etienne Clem-
entel.
Minister of the Navy—Jacques Du-
mesnil.
Minister of Commerce—M. Ray-
naldy.
Minister of Public Works—Victor
Peytral.
Minister of Public Instruction and
Fine Arts—François Albert.
Minister of Labor and Health—Jus-
tin Godart.
Minister of the Colonies—Edouard
Daladier.

The following undersecretaries have
also been appointed: Laurent Bynac,
sir, Vincent de Moro-Giafferi, tech-
nical instruction; Pierre Robert Posts,
Leon Meyer, merchant marine.

Plain Language to Germany
M. Herriot left no doubt about his
meaning regarding General Nollet. He
makes public the following statement
that he is "the man who best knows
the actual military situation in Ger-
many. Germany is carrying out opera-
tions similar to those which it suc-
cessfully completed after the Treaty of
Tilsit in 1806. It is giving military
instruction on a very large scale to
youths by the thousands by different
means. We will adopt a policy of con-
ciliation and help the German demo-
cracy, but we must be very watchful
and determined. Toward German re-
action and Nationalism we shall be pit-
ilessly severe. We have to safeguard
the rights of France and the right of
world democracy."

Raymond Poincaré is naturally de-
lighted with this statement, which
shows that although M. Herriot will
genuinely adopt a new tone, he will
not show any weakness. When he
meets Ramsay MacDonald, it is not
likely that either on the question of
security or the question of reparations
will M. Herriot depart far from the
Poincaré policy, and the evacuation of
the Ruhr valley is not anticipated un-
til an equivalent guarantee is given.
If there is war plotting in Germany,
as alleged, the presence of General
Nollet in the Cabinet is sufficient
warning.

M. Herriot has seen the last report
of General Nollet, which was some-
what alarming. The Christian Science

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

French Cabinet Surprise



Press Illustrating Service

GENERAL NOLLET
Appointment of the Chief of the Inter-
allied Mission of Military Control in
Germany as War Minister is Regarded
as Plain Language to the Reich

WEMBLEY CROWD "BOOS" AT RODEO

Future Exhibitions by Cowboys
Will Eliminate the Steer
Roping Contests

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16.—The Royal So-
ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals has sent a telegram to the
Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald,
asking him to take steps today to pre-
vent any further public or private ex-
hibitions of steer-roping and "bull
dogging," as performed in the rodeo
at Wembley on Saturday by special
bands of cowboys and animals brought
over from Canada and the United
States.

The Representative of The Christian
Science Monitor learned this morning
from the secretary that the society had
not yet settled on what action it would
take regarding the public display last
Saturday, when the steer injured had
to be shot, but it is holding a special
meeting this afternoon to discuss the
matter. Meanwhile, however, the so-
ciety will object to the efforts at economy
which were begun. The following is a
list of the Cabinet:

Apart from the two items which
the Royal Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals is taking steps
to suppress, the rodeo at Wembley on
Saturday, involving daring horseman-
ship and other traditional cowboy
qualities, was greatly appreciated by
many thousands of spectators who ap-
peared.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

World News in Brief

Warsaw—The Polish Government has
sold the greater portion of the jewelry
obtained from the Russian Soviet Gov-
ernment in 1923 as compensation for
rolling stock destroyed or seized during
the Bolshevik invasion of Poland in
1920. The sale was made to the Banca
Comerziale Italiana of Milan for \$6,000.
The bank has arranged a loan of
400,000,000 lire for Poland.

San Francisco—Plans are complete for
the coast-to-coast daylight flight, to be
attempted sometime within the next
week by Lieut. Russell Maughan. It was
stated at army headquarters here, Lieut.
Maughan will hop off from New
York at dawn and try to reach San
Francisco before dark.

Toronto—Herbert Hoover, United
States Secretary of Commerce, and the
United States representatives on the St.
Lawrence River Waterways Commis-
sion, were guests of honor at a dinner
at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club last
night. The speakers appealed for the
abandonment of provincial self-interest
in so far as this project for the linking
of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic
seaboard is concerned.

Washington—Frederick W. Dallinger
(R), Representative from Massachusetts,
has filed a petition with the Nation-
al Forest Reservation Commission
asking the establishment in the Cape
Cod area of an eastern national forest.

Philadelphia—Washington and Ot-
tawa, the capitals of the United States
and Canada, were connected this week
by through train service, for the first
time in history, with the inauguration
of "The Montreale" from Washington
to Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, con-
necting for the Murray Bay region, and
the initial trip of the corresponding
southbound train, "The Washington-
lan."

Washington—As a step in its program
of farm relief, the Egyptian Govern-
ment announces it has placed bids in
the American market for 25,000 tons of
commercial fertilizers, which will be
distributed among small farmers. Pro-
posals will be received by the legation
here on the Consulate in New York
until June 30.

RUMANIAN CABINET FACES UPHEAVAL AGAINST ITS RULE

Bill to Confiscate Foreigners'
Property Unites Opposition—
Murmurs Against King

By SVETOZAR TONJOROFF
By Special Cable

SOFIA, June 16 (Filed in Bulgarian
Territory to Avoid the Rumanian Cen-
sor).—"We will give Rumania back to
the Rumanian people," said Dr. Lulion
Maniu to the representative of The
Christian Science Monitor at Buchar-
est after he had been elected Presi-
dent of the greatest political combina-
tion, numerically considered, in Ru-
manian history, in the fusion of the
National Peasant Parties. The fusion
comprises approximately 80 percent of
the Rumanian voters, laborers and
farmers, described by Transylvania,
Bessarabia, Moldavia and Wallachia
as the greatest political combination
of the Liberal Party dominated by the
Bratianu Family which is sus-
tained by the King.

Foreigners Protest
The day the fusion was perfected a
delegation of ministers from the great
nations called upon G. Duca, the For-
eign Minister, protesting the confisca-
tion of the property of nationals
through the proposed mining law,
chiefly applying to the petroleum pro-
gram of nationalization. The Liberal
Party sponsors the scheme of com-
pelling foreigners to dispose of 60 per-
cent of their holdings in Rumanian
petroleum wells.

The monarch representative asked
Mr. Duca, "What will you do with the
mining law?"
"We shall pass it and nothing can
prevent us," said Mr. Duca. "It is a
fair law granting Rumanians an equal
opportunity to develop the natural re-
sources of their country with foreign-
ers. We do not desire to deprive the
capital alone cannot develop the riches
without the assistance of foreign capital
and technical skill, but we are de-
termined foreigners shall not control
our natural wealth."

Government Denounced
The attitude of the Bratianu Gov-
ernment is bitterly denounced by the
combined opposition parties as an at-
tempt to benefit not Rumania but a
small group of families governing Ru-
mania. Valda Viovide, a member of
parliament, former member of the
Cabinet, and a member of the com-
mittee controlling the new National
Peasant's Party, said "In Rumania we
have a bank of emission under the
control of the Bratianu group and a
large ring of families governing the
country. The Liberal Party, the ad-
vantages to be obtained from the pend-
ing mining bill, which the foreign
legations are opposing, are designed to
benefit these banks and their owners,
not the Rumanian people."

It is considered here in all quarters
that the Liberal Party that Mr.
Maniu will be the next Premier. He
is a lawyer in Transylvania, long
president of the National Party, and a
former member of the Hungarian
Parliament in Transylvania. Asked
when he expected the change to take
place, Mr. Lupu, another Transyl-
vanian, former Minister of the In-
terior, said that it depends on the
promptness of King Ferdinand in esti-
mating the force of the popular move-
ment inaugurated last week. If not in
the immediate future then by next
autumn.

"Now or never," said to the monarch
representative, Alexander Marghil-
lo.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

World News in Brief

Rhelnis—A delegation of the conven-
tion of French architects yesterday,
after having paid a visit to the Rhelnis
Cathedral, passed a resolution thanking
John D. Rockefeller Jr. for his recent
donation of \$1,000,000 for use in the re-
construction of the Cathedral, which
was so badly damaged by German gun-
fire during the war.

Washington—A. C. Fieldner, superin-
tendent of the Pittsburgh Experiment
Station, will represent the U. S. Bureau
of Mines at the World Power Conference
in London. He will sail June 19, and
while abroad will make a thorough
study of foreign progress in mining
and fuel research.

New York—Count Ehrlich Zeppelin,
nephew of Count Otto Zeppelin, inventor
of the first practicable dirigible, has ar-
rived in America. This is the count's
first visit to America since 1892, when
he attended the World's Fair at Chicago.
Count Zeppelin comes as representative
of the Zeppelin Company to greet
the arrival of the new dirigible, Z-123,
which is being built for the United
States in Germany.

Gambler—The degree of doctor of
laws conferred on the late President
Harding, but never actually received by
the President, has been conferred upon
Mrs. Harding as a part of the program
in the observance of the centennial of
Kenyon College here.

Rochester, N. Y.—Rochester is to have
a new Masonic Temple, to cost \$1,500,-
000, according to an announcement by
the board of trustees of the newly-
formed Rochester Masonic Temple Asso-
ciation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Sarah H.
Heysham, 17, of Norristown, Pa., won
first prize in the American Legion's
second annual national essay contest.
First prize amounts to \$750, and is to
be used to defray expenses of attending
a standard university. Miss Florence
Sweetman, 16, of Rochester, N. Y., won
second prize, \$500, and Byron Hill, 18,
of Jackson, Tenn., took third honors and
\$250. The essay subject was, "Why
America Should Prohibit Immigration
for Five Years."

Maine Primaries Open With Contest

Portland, Me., June 16
MAINE voters went to the polls
today to place in nomination
Republican and Democratic
candidates for Governor, United
States Senator, Congressmen, state
officers and members of the Legisla-
ture. Bert M. Fernald, Republican,
was opposed for renomination to the
United States Senate by Frank E.
Guernsey, formerly a member of the
National House of Representatives,
and Louis A. Jack. Fenton J. Red-
man was supported for the Demo-
cratic nomination for Senator.
The only contest for a congres-
sional nomination was in the second
district, where Wallace H. White Jr.,
Republican, and present Representative,
was opposed by Cyrus N.
Blanchard, while Bertrand G. Mc-
Intyre and the Democratic nomination.
Frank G. Farrington and Ralph
O. Brewster were the candidates for
the Republican nomination for Gov-
ernor, with William R. Patahanall
unopposed for the Democratic nomi-
nation.

CHRISTIANITY SEEN AS BASIS FOR PEACE

20 States and 11 Nations Rep-
resented at Conference at
Vassar College

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16
(Special).—One hundred and seventy
delegates, 150 of them women promi-
nent in religious, political, and philan-
thropic and educational activities,
and 20 experts in the study of inter-
national relationships, arrived at Vas-
sar College on Friday for the first
"speechless" conference on world re-
lations ever held in the United States.

Twenty states and 11 foreign nations
are represented in the conference,
which is sponsored by the Institute
for a Christian Basis of World Re-
lations. They are welcomed by a com-
mittee of five Vassar students, two
from Czechoslovakia, one from Lat-
via, one from China, one from France.
The purpose of the conference is to
discuss and study the problems which
confront the world today on the basis
of a practical program for interna-
tional amity inspired by Christian
ideals. There are no set speeches or
formal addresses, all discussion being
through open forums, informally or-
ganized, which will discuss the par-
ticular problems selected by the
members.

The first open forum was held Fri-
day night. Dr. Henry Noble Mac-
Cracken, president of Vassar, wel-
comed the delegates and the confer-
ence developed its program of study
in open meeting, dividing into three
seminars to proceed to further study
on the following topics: "Resources
for World Co-operation"; "Racial
Relationships in the United States and
Without"; "World Economic Rela-
tionships."

Miss Rhoda McCulloch of New York,
chairman of the National Conference
on the Christian Way of Life and mem-
ber of the national board of the Y. W.
C. A., presided over the opening ses-
sion, taking over the conduct of the
meeting from Mrs. Frederick E. Stock-
well, secretary of the conference. The
main discussion group
met yesterday and was subdivided into
smaller groups for specialized study.
Among those attending the conference are:

Mrs. Helen H. Moorehead, secretary
of the opium committee of the League
of Nations; Prof. James T. Shotwell,
Columbia; Dr. Robert F. Fitch, spe-
cialist in Chinese affairs; Samuel G.
Inman, authority on Latin America;
Prof. M. F. Washburn, Vassar; Mrs.
James L. Laidlaw, New York; Mrs.
Margaret MacDonald, national board,
Y. W. C. A.; Canada; Miss Katherine
Gierick, secretary of the International
Board; Galen Fischer, Institute
of Social and Religious Research; Dr.
and Mrs. John Hope, Moorehead Col-
lege, Georgia; Stephen Duggan, direc-
tor of the International Institute of
Education; James G. MacDonald, For-
eign Policy Association.

Dry and Wet Issue
Mr. McCracken has come out flatly as
a dry candidate, with a program of im-
provement in enforcing the dry laws.
His headquarters estimate that be-
tween 690 and 746 delegates will favor
dry plank. This strength is relied
on to defeat Governor Smith, who has
openly declared his support of the
wets and has been chosen as the fa-
vorite candidate of the Association
Against the Eighteenth Amendment.
Whether the cleavage will be along
wet and dry lines is uncertain, how-
ever, in view of the attempts to inject
the Ku Klux Klan into the campaign.
The Christian Science Monitor is in-
formed that Mr. McCracken will support
a plank reaffirming the party's ad-
herence to the first amendment to the
Constitution, while the Smith element
may press for a more emphatic
declaration, naming the Klan specifi-
cally.

POSTAL WAGE RAISE BILL IS PROMISED

WORCESTER, Mass., June 16 (Spe-
cial).—Delegates to the eighteenth an-
nual convention of the Massachusetts
State League of District Postmasters in
session at the Warren Hotel today were
assured by Calvin D. Paige, Representa-
tive in Congress, that the postoffice bill
recently vetoed by President Coolidge
will be passed by Congress as soon as
a change in the parcel post rates are
made. Postmaster James F. Healy of
Worcester welcomed the delegates to
Worcester.

These officers were elected: President,
T. F. Phinney, of Hyannisport; vice-
president, P. H. Phinney, of Monument
Beach, secretary and treasurer, R. L.
Goinage, of Chelsea; delegates to the
national convention in October are R. L.
Getman and Ella M. Harrington of
Jefferson.

CYRUS WOODS RETURNING
SEATTLE, Wash., June 16.—Cyrus
Woods, who is retiring as Ambassador
to Japan, arrived today from Yoko-
hama. He is en route to Washington
to report to Charles E. Hughes, Secre-
tary of State.

THRILLS APLENTY FORECAST FOR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Majority and Unit Rule System to Be Contested—
—McAdoo Forces Claiming Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16.—There are
thrills aplenty being stored up for the
Democratic convention which meets
here in Madison Square Garden on
June 24. The preliminary skirmish-
ing already well under way, fore-
shadows struggles from beginning to
end over changes in the rules, planks
for the platform, and finally for the
choice of the 1924 standard-bearers.
Probably the most determined effort
ever made since the Democratic Party
started nominating its candidates by
a two-thirds majority of the conven-
tion will be made this time to abolish
the rule in favor of nomination by
simple majority. The Texas dele-
gation, which is committed to the can-
didacy of William C. McAdoo, also is
committed to fight to abolish the two-
thirds rule, and will lead the attack.

The McAdoo headquarters claim
that their candidate now controls 614
votes and 32 of the 54 state and terri-
torial delegations. Control of these
delegations will mean that the rules,
credentials, resolutions, and perma-
nent organization committees, com-
posed of one member from each dele-
gation, will be in the hands of
McAdoo men.

Move Would Aid McAdoo

As the abolition of the two-thirds
rule would mean that Mr. McAdoo,
having a majority of the 1924 votes,
could be nominated at once, his man-
agers are anxious to support it. While
it might be possible for them to drive
the change in the rules through the
rules committee, however, they are not
certain that the 614 delegates who are
expected to vote for Mr. McAdoo
would support the change. Many of
them, while instructed by their state
conventions to vote for him, might re-
fuse to join in changing the rules so
as to nominate him.

The supporters of Gov. Alfred E.
Smith, Senator Oscar W. Underwood
and Senator Samuel M. Ralston, whose
only hope for their candidates is to
put Mr. McAdoo out of the race by
combining against him, are joining in
an effort to abolish the unit rule, by
which delegates are required to vote
according to the instructions of their
state conventions. The McAdoo man-
agers will oppose such a change on
the ground that the national conven-
tion has no power to interfere with
the action of the state bodies. With
both rules abolished, Governor Smith
would be in a good position to win,
his managers assert, while with the
unit rule maintained, Mr. McAdoo will
have all the advantage.

Despite the McAdoo claim of con-
trol of the four committees, observers
here do not believe that all of his
supposed following is behind him solid-
ly enough to enable him to walk
away with the nomination. The
outstanding candidate, he suffers from
having his following made the target
of all attacks from the supporters of
other candidates, and there is no pa-
tronage whip such as President Coolidge
has. His managers held at Cleveland
bring recalcitrant delegates into line.
It is being predicted that a deadlock
between candidates will arise that will
keep the convention sitting two weeks
or more.

The skirmishing between headquar-
ters of the various candidates at pre-
sent consists mostly of attempts to
force the rival camps to make declara-
tions on issues that will split their
followings. While all Democrats ex-
pect to make the campaign issue
against the Republicans that of hon-
esty in government, the question of
what planks will go into the platform
will play a big part in the choice of
the party candidate.

Dry and Wet Issue
Mr. McCracken has come out flatly as
a dry candidate, with a program of im-
provement in enforcing the dry laws.
His headquarters estimate that be-
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BRITISH CABINET ANSWERS MEXICO IN SHARP MESSAGE

Ramsay MacDonald Says That
Country's Action Is Breach
of International Courtesy

VISIT OF SIR T. HOLLER MAY BE CANCELLED

Further Information Being
Awaited as to Oregon Gov-
ernment's Intentions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16.—In reply to a
question in the House of Commons
this afternoon concerning the Mexican
Government's insistence on the ex-
pulsion of Sir Ramsay MacDonald,
the Prime Minister, said that such
action was a grave breach of interna-
tional courtesy, and that he was await-
ing further information. He went on
to explain that the British Government
had intended to send a representative
to investigate the situation, but in view
of Mexico's objections nothing would
now be done until the Oregon Gov-
ernment's action was satisfactorily ex-
plained.

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Ramsay
MacDonald stated in the House of
Commons today that he had informed
the Mexican Government that in the
event of its taking steps against Mr.
Cummins in which Great Britain did
not concur the mission of Sir Thomas
Holler to Mexico would not be pro-
ceeded with.

Mexico City dispatches Saturday an-
nounced that the Mexican Govern-
ment had decided to expel Mr. Cum-
mins from the country, the action be-
ing explained in a Foreign Office state-
ment as a breach of international cour-
tesy. The statement showed dissatisfaction
with Mr. Cummins' acts on the part of
Mexico had existed for some time, and
that the Government had sought to
have him recalled, but without suc-
cess.

Great Britain's reply to Mexico's
protest was said to have stated that
Sir Thomas Holler, recently named
by Great Britain to go to Mexico to
look over the situation with a view to
the possible resumption of regular
diplomatic relations, would soon
reach Mexican territory, and that Mr.
Cummins would then leave Mexico.
However, asked that the British Gov-
ernment disavow statements made by
Mr. Cummins, but according to Mex-
ican Foreign Office officials Great
Britain declined to do so and the Mex-
ican Government considered this an
affront to its dignity.

HUNGARY GAINS AS LEAGUE'S WARD

High Commissioner Makes Op-
timistic Report to Council

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 16.—In the course of
Saturday's sitting the League of Na-
tions' Council received its first report
from Jeremiah Smith, Commissioner
General for Hungary, the tenor of
which was highly satisfactory. Mr.
Smith stated that the product of the
special revenues pledged to secure the
reconstruction loan had been in excess
of original estimates, and that the
Hungarian Government had made a
real beginning with its administrative
reforms. The capital of the new bank
of issue had been subscribed and the
bank would commence operations this
month, thus effectually preventing
further inflation.

Negotiations for a £10,000,000 loan
were proceeding satisfactorily. The
Hungarian representative, Mr. Kallay,
having thanked the Council in the
name of his government, the Council,
on the motion of Lord Parmoor, the
British representative, decided to in-
form the League of the results of the
reconstruction loan, and that the
Hungarian Government had made a
real beginning with its administrative
reforms. The capital of the new bank
of issue had been subscribed and the
bank would commence operations this
month, thus effectually preventing
further inflation.

Some discussion took place on the
resolutions of the last Assembly recom-
mending members of the League,
subject to certain reservations, not to
exceed during the period necessary
for the elaboration of a general scheme
for the reduction of armaments, a
scheme for reduction of armaments with
a total expenditure on armaments pro-
vided for in the present fiscal year.
Dr. Edouard Benes put forward a mo-
tion requesting the Secretary-General
to circulate this recommendation and
to ask the question what action they
proposed to take.

The question had been twice previ-
ously adjourned, and Lord Parmoor
now again stated that the British Gov-
ernment did not see its way to take
any steps in the direction indicated,
but it was pointed out that the motion
imposed no obligation, and it was
eventually adopted.

The council transmitted to the
temporary mixed commission on ar-
maments certain reports from the per-
manently advisory commission con-
cerning the control of traffic in, and
private manufacture of, arms and
munitions. The council hopes to com-
plete the agenda by Tuesday evening.

TUFTS CONFERS TEN HONORARY DEGREES

James Harvey Robinson Represents Recipients—35 Jackson College Girls Graduated

Conferring of 10 honorary degrees upon as many persons distinguished in natural science, education and art took place this morning at the sixtieth annual commencement of Tufts College, in Somerville, Mass. Regular degrees also were bestowed upon 112 graduates, including 35 Jackson College girls, before a crowd which overflowed a large open air tent erected between the chapel and Ballou Hall.

The recipients of the honorary degrees included:

Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, sculptor, Master of Arts; James Harvey Robinson, historian and teacher and an organizer of the New School for Social Research, New York, Doctor of Humane Letters; Owen D. Young of New York, lawyer and member of the Dawes Reparations Committee, Doctor of Laws; Henry Wyman Holmes, director of the graduate school of education at Harvard, Doctor of Letters, and Edward Ray Weidell, chemical engineer and director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh.

James Harvey Robinson, representing the recipients of the honorary degrees, formally thanked the college for the distinction conferred upon them.

A demand for reform and better progress in methods of modern education and in the conduct of religion was voiced in the course of two of the four orations delivered by members of the graduating classes.

Edwin Frost Helman said that "a college man was a mere infant when he was sent into the outside world."

A new kind of education, with new theories and methods, was urged by Mr. Helman. Modern education, he said, did not meet the demand of the present swiftly moving age.

He urged that, while much could yet be done in regard to technique, more stress should be placed on "the development of the flower of individuality and imagination." Students throughout the United States, he remarked, were becoming more and more convinced of the shortcomings of the modern system. A movement among them that is rapidly coming to the surface eventually will bring about the desired changes, according to the speaker.

Llewellyn Arnold Owen, a graduate of the theological school, said that the church was still in transition and still had to emerge from the reconstruction period. In his opinion, the church is well aware of the great tasks before it and is striving earnestly to complete them.

The tasks included adequate religious development of every individual through the church, and the adjustment of individuals and groups of individuals to the social whole.

The graduates were advised not to follow the promptings of Henry Cabot Lodge, William E. Borah, President Coolidge, or anybody else in making up their minds about national and international affairs, in the course of the baccalaureate sermon delivered yesterday by Dr. McClellister, chaplain of Tufts College.

Dr. McClellister urged his listeners to face issues like the League of Nations and the World Court with open minds, and to form their own convictions.

ANNUAL B. U. POP CONCERT

As the entire house has been taken by Boston University, there will be no public sale of tickets for the Pop Concert at Symphony Hall tonight.

EVENTS TONIGHT

"Old Boston Days on Beacon Hill"—torchlight parade and dancing in streets.

"La Follette" mass meeting with address by John A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the Committee of 48, Tremont Temple.

Harvard University: Senior spread, Memorial Hall, 8.

Boston University School of Theology: Alumni reunion and banquet, Twentieth Century Club, 6.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6.

Flag Day exercises by Department of Massachusetts Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, Brattle Hall, Cambridge.

Chelsea Senior High School: Graduation, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.

Kelth's-Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Tremont—"In Ramville," 8:15.

Wilbur-Fay-Balmer, in "The Dream Girl," 8:20.

St. James—"The Alarm Clock," 8:15.

Photoplay

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:14, 8:10.

Penway—"The Bedroom Window," 8:10.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Bunker Hill Day observances in Charlestown.

Harvard University: Senior class day exercises, Sanders Theater, 11.

Official opening of new municipal bathhouse in Columbia.

Children's Museum of Boston: Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; free illustrated lecture on "Charles River."

Omstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Cance regatta on Charles River at Spring Street—races and water sports in afternoon; parade of decorated canoes and boats, evening.

Bunker Family: Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 1.

Bunker Hill Association: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 1.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC, The Shepherd Stores, Boston, Mass. (275 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance.

9 p. m.—Concert by Copley-Plaza Orchestra.

WGL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Needham, Mass. (350 Meters)

12 noon—Music.

7 p. m.—Amrad Big Brother Club.

7:30 p. m.—Travel talk and musical.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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HARVARD CLASSES HOLDING REUNIONS

Commencement Week Activities Are Under Way

Renewing old friendships of college days thousands of graduates of Harvard University were busy today in connection with commencement week activities which began yesterday with the baccalaureate sermon preached to the seniors in Appleton Chapel by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. Today was the quietest of commencement week, as the activities of the resulting classes were largely informal. There will be a senior "spread" tonight but not until tomorrow—class day—will the program be well under way.

Among the notable incidents in connection with the return of old graduates to Cambridge was that yesterday in which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of the university, addressed the members of the class of 1899 in the Harvard Union. He was given a warm greeting by his former students and was visibly pleased to address this class which made a splendid record both in scholarship and athletics when under his guidance. Nearly 600 members of the class and their families returned for this reunion, which is their twenty-fifth.

President Lowell, delivering the baccalaureate address to 400 members of the senior class yesterday, discussed moral values, and sought to impress upon those who will receive their diplomas Thursday the necessity of hard work and productivity.

Class Day opens tomorrow morning at 9:30 with senior services in Appleton Chapel. At 11 o'clock formal exercises take place in Sanders Theater, followed by Tree exercises and Stadium exercises in the afternoon.

ESSAY CONTEST IS WORLD-WIDE

School Citizenship League Receives Many Entries

Students from many countries are participating in this year's world essay contest conducted by the American School Citizenship League, according to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, founder and secretary. The best essay of seven Czechoslovak entries as judged by the Central Union of Czechoslovak Professors and translated into English by them, has just arrived at the office of the league in Boston.

It will be read with the essays submitted by students of the United States and other countries represented. Winners will be announced in October. The subjects for this year are: "Methods of Promoting World Friendship Through Education," assigned to students in normal schools throughout the world; and "The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War," for secondary school students.

One outstanding example of governmental co-operation with the work of the league is that given by the Czechoslovak legation in Washington. Mrs. Andrews is representative of the Christian Science Monitor. At the request of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education, the secretary of the legation in Washington forwards announcements and other material between the two countries.

United States judges are: Milton Bennion, dean, school of education, University of Utah; J. B. Brittain, president, Georgia School of Technology; Miss Sarah A. Dynes, San Prairie, Wis.; Harry A. Miller, Detroit, Mich.; Norman S. Bates, J. B. Brown, Department of Public Instruction, Tenn.; Miss Annie C. Woodward, Somerville, Mass.; High School; Mr. Shawkey, president Marshall College; John W. Hall, school of education, University of Nevada; A. Duncan Yocum, school of education, University of Penn.

U. S. SENATOR KEYES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AGAIN A CANDIDATE

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 16.—(Special)—Henry W. Keyes, United States Senator from New Hampshire, took out nomination papers today for renomination in the Republican primary to be held Sept. 2. It is expected that Senator Keyes will be opposed by Huntley N. Spaulding, president of the State Board of Education and an unsuccessful candidate four years ago for the Senatorial nomination, which was given to George P. Moses.

Mr. Spaulding made no definite announcement of his intentions at the Republican convention, as has been expected, but the impression received by the members of the delegation from New Hampshire was that he would probably be a candidate. Mr. Spaulding is regarded as a League of Nations man.

Senator Keyes was elected six years ago while Governor and was the first Governor of this State in more than 100 years to be elected Senator. There is no announced candidate for the Democratic nomination, but it is expected the place will be offered Fred H. Brown, the present Democratic Governor.

REVERE PRINCIPAL ORDERED REINSTATED

The full bench of the Supreme Court today ordered the reinstatement of William F. Pollard as assistant principal of the senior high school at Revere, on the ground that the votes of two members of the Revere school board were actuated by political resentment and ill-will, rather than upon the merits of the situation. The school board members who voted to abolish the positions of assistant principal of the senior high school and that of principal of the junior high school in the consolidation of the two schools, are Messrs. Reilly and Murray.

EDOUARD HERRIOT ISSUES WARNING TO GERMAN REICH

(Continued from Page 1)

Monitor representative learns from a high authority that Marshal Foch has an important new plan to propose, in which the League of Nations would give authority to one or more countries to act for it in the supervision of Germany. Everybody believes in the reality of the German menace, not that German military preparations are designed for a great offensive but rather for a defensive war. For months Germany will be able to inform the Allies that it cannot pay.

If the Allies want money they can, they will be told, fetch it. According to this plan, it would be the Allies who would start the fighting. But it is also possible that a surprise attack might be launched on the allied forces in the Rhineland and the Ruhr. This is extremely unlikely for it would knit together the Allies. An "incident" in the Polish corridor is also a possibility. At any rate, General Nollet believes that the warlike spirit is far more general in Germany than is realized.

The figure of General Nollet undoubtedly dominates the Herriot Cabinet, and the problem of security will be the first question discussed with Mr. MacDonald.

WELLESLEY SEES ALUMNI PARADE

Nearly 600 Graduates Take Part in the March

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Nearly 600 graduates of Wellesley College marched this afternoon in the alumni parade which was a feature of class day exercises. The various classes participating in this spectacle were distinguished from one another by the color scheme they adopted. Bright-hued parasols, canes, scarves, sashes and stockings featured the costumes. A \$50 prize is held out to the class making the best showing in this procession and will be awarded late today. The parade was led by Miss Mary Wilson of Cleveland, O., first vice-president of the Alumnae Association.

Previous to the parade the classes held their meetings in Tower Court. The class having the largest number of members at the reunion was 1914, 142 being registered for commencement and class day festivities. This is the tenth reunion of the class. The class of 1884, which is holding its fortieth reunion, has 29 members back. In point of numbers 1919 is next with 105 members. Another feature of the class day program was the children's party held by the class of 1914 under the Alumnae Tree.

Tomorrow the alumni luncheon will take place in Alumnae Hall among the speakers being Bishop Charles L. Slattery, and Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college. The annual alumni reports will be read at that time.

The reunion committee is as follows: '84, Mrs. Frank B. Towne, Holyoke, Mass.; '89, Miss Helen W. Holmes, Plymouth, Mass.; '94, Mrs. Paul Herick, Kenwood, N. Y.; '99, Mrs. Edward Dutcher, Newton, N. J.; '04, Miss Claudia G. Gattaway, N. Y.; '09, Madeline Piper, Cambridge, Mass.; '14, Mrs. Ralph E. Church, Evanston, Ill.; '19, Miss Harriet Webber, Holyoke, Mass.; '21, Miss Eleanor Edwards, Newton Center, Mass.; '23, Miss Alexandra Lerph, Forest Hills, L. I.

AUTHORITY OF BANKS ON ESTATES DEFINED

The Supreme Court has decided in an opinion just handed down that trust companies which merge with national banks cannot turn over estates of which they are trust companies can legally be executors. The opinion determines that the Commonwealth Atlantic National Bank cannot be appointed executor of the will of Edward E. Parks and that the First National Bank cannot be executor of the will of B. Parker Babbidge.

The Commonwealth Trust Company, originally named as executor of the Parks estate, was merged with the Atlantic National Bank and the International Trust Company, executor of the Babbidge estate, was merged with the First National Bank.

The court says in its opinion: "Although it may be that, when appointed by our courts to trust positions, national banks may be held to the same degree of responsibility as our individual executors, there is now no provision on the subject in the acts of Congress. How far the jurisdiction of Congress over this subject by future enactments may be held to extend is wholly problematical."

CORNERSTONE IS LAID

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Following a meeting of the trustees of the cornerstones of the new library building of the American International College was laid this afternoon. The graduation exercises will be held on Tuesday evening. The baccalaureate address was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Fred Winslow Adams of Trinity Methodist Church.

WHITE ESTATE IS SOLD

Galen L. Stone has purchased the Joseph H. White estate overlooking the old reservoir and bounded by Boylston Street, Sumner Road, Buckminster Road, Seaver Street and Catlin Road, Brookline. The total assessed value is \$352,500. Sale was made through the office of Frederick W. Paine.

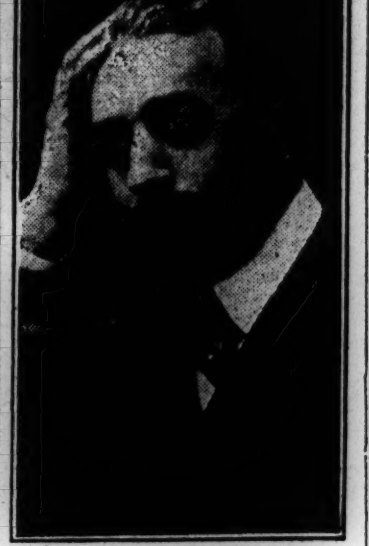
Cauliflower Salad

Boil the cauliflower, tied in cheese cloth, for about 25 minutes until tender. Chill in cold water, break into small pieces and place on lettuce leaves covered with dressing of half a cup of mayonnaise and one tablespoonful of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

New French Minister



ETIENNE CLEMENTEL - To Control the Country's Finances in the Herriot Government

FARMER-LABORITE OPPOSES RADICAL

(Continued from Page 1)

oughly representative of the territory extending from Illinois to California across the northern half of the country.

This convention provides one novelty in management in that spectator tickets are openly for sale at the modest fixed price of \$1 for the "season," whereas, in the regular parties they sold more or less surreptitiously for "donations" to the party funds of varying amounts.

Minnesota Primary Involves 31 Candidates, Five Contests

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 16 (P)—Five contests involving 31 candidates held first interest as voters of Minnesota went to the polls today to nominate party candidates in a state-wide primary.

These contests were for the Republican senatorial nomination, Farmer-Labor and Republican gubernatorial, and associate and chief justice of the State Supreme Court. For the Farmer-Labor senatorial nomination, supporters of Senator Magnus Johnson predicted his renomination. Three candidates sought the Republican senatorial nomination—Oscar Hallam, former Supreme Court justice; Ole Sageng, state senator, and Thomas D. Schall, now Representative from the Tenth District. Hallam and Sageng managers made the strongest claims in their final statements.

Gubernatorial candidates were plentiful, six seeking the Republican nomination and seven the Farmer-Labor endorsement.

Bloc Accused of Attempting to Bankrupt the Railroads

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16 (Special).—That Robert M. La Follette (R.), United States Senator from Wisconsin, and his associates in Congress are endeavoring not only to bankrupt the railroads of this country, but in line with the Russian Soviet regime, have as their objective the nationalization of all forms of private property, was declared here today.

The statement is contained in an open letter to the fifth annual convention of the American Railway Association from W. R. Cole, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. The communication probably will be read to the convention by J. L. Woods, purchasing agent for this road and representing Mr. Cole, who is unable to attend in person.

It scores efforts on the part of the national legislators, "apparently aimed at the utter destruction of the railroads," and refers to so-called Socialist motives behind such action. Senator La Follette is accused of attempting, by legislation, to pass the railroads of the country through the "La Follette wringer," squeezing out all necessary profits and forcing the railways into Government ownership.

The railroads, however, declares Mr. Cole, "are merely the front line trenches, since these people are really aiming at Government ownership of all private property."

Mr. Cole declared that freight rates are not even remotely connected to the difficulties in some sections of the agricultural community, particularly wheat farmers of the northwest.

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COL. HOUSE URGES PRO-LEAGUE PLANK

G. O. P. Leaders Called 'Timid'—Mr. Lodge Styles League Friends 'Colonial Minded'

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 16.—An attack upon the Republican Party and its foreign policy in which President Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, are characterized as "too timid to resist the courageous and domineering irreconcilable Senators in their own party," is made by Col. E. M. House in an article appearing today in Foreign Affairs.

Assailing the Republicans for their failure "to meet the needs of a critical hour in history," the writer calls upon the Democrats to declare in their convention next week that if successful at the polls they will pledge the next President to ask Congress by joint resolution to authorize the United States to become an associate member of the League of Nations in order "to salvage something of our honor and self-respect from the wreck of Republican misadventure." He adds:

The Democratic platform this year should be something more than the platitudes to be used as convenient stepping-stones into office. The American people are again hungry for leadership, and were never more weary of politicians than they are today. They are hungry for their own party men and measures, and their sweeping condemnation of those of like impulses and purposes belonging to the same order but labeled under another name. When we Democrats ask to be entrusted with the mandate to govern, let us prove by our nominees and platform that we are equal to the task.

Today the fundamental difference between the two parties is their divergent attitude toward human and property rights. The Democrats, clinging the former and the Republicans the latter. In the long run the Democratic policy will probably safeguard property rights better than the Republican policy for a policy of progressively-minded justice will secure industrial peace and lessen the likelihood of revolutionary and confiscatory in essence and revolutionary in character.

In the same issue Henry Cabot Lodge (R.) Senator from Massachusetts, comes to the defense of his party in a review of the foreign relations of the United States during the last three years and characterizes as "colonial minded" the "many most worthy and excellent people who find in the League the only possible solution of the present difficulties of the world."

"Let the League," he says, "which was made in Europe and belongs to Europe, go on there and prosper."

KENTUCKY PAGEANTS DEPICT PIONEER DAYS

HARRODSBURG, Ky., June 16 (Special).—One hundred and fifty years ago the "palefaces" from across the mountains were winning their battles with the Indians over the land which became Kentucky. Today 30,000 children of those "palefaces" and others who followed gathered here at the old town in the State to celebrate the victories of their forefathers.

An historical pageant and the other ceremonies connected with the Sequel celebration were staged here during the day as part of the 1924 Kentucky home-coming.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate temperature; moderate north winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwest and north winds.
New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler in Vermont tonight; moderate north winds.
Weather Outlook for Week: Generally fair beginning and probably showers thereafter; temperature somewhat below normal first part of week and about normal thereafter.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 62 Los Angeles 62
Atlantic City 62 Memphis 76
Boston 76 Montreal 76
Buffalo 64 Nantucket 60
Calgary 60 New Orleans 80
Charleston 80 New York 86
Chicago 62 Philadelphia 68
Cincinnati 62 Portland, Me. 62
Des Moines 66 Portland, Ore. 52
Eastport 44 St. Louis 62
Galveston 60 St. Paul 68
Hatteras 74 San Francisco 54
Havana 86 St. Petersburg 68
Kansas City 68 Washington 68

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:34 p. m.; Tuesday 11:13 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

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THE CRESCENT SPOKANE, IDAHO

Settlers Protected on Government Claims

Washington, June 16
Acting on authority of the President, Robert Work, Secretary of the Interior, today ordered superintendents of all reclamation projects to construe liberally the Phipps Act to relieve western settlers by further deferring charges due the Government. Failure of Congress to enact legislation providing for writing off more than \$77,000,000 owed the Government by reclamation farmers and for a more systematic method of repayment dictated the action. It is believed that it will protect all settlers against foreclosure pending passage of permanent legislation.

MR. SLEMP DENIES HE WILL QUIT POST

President's Secretary Blamed for Lowden Boom at the Cleveland Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 16.—C. Bascom Slomp likely is to be superseded as secretary to President Coolidge. This is one of the first direct results of certain unsatisfactory conditions at the Cleveland convention. Mr. Slomp returned to Washington in advance of others who had been in attendance at the convention and it now is asserted that he was recalled by the President on representation of those in charge of Mr. Coolidge's interests there that his attitude had not been helpful.

Mr. Slomp did not come to his office at the usual time this morning and when he arrived dictated a statement in which he said that he was going to Cincinnati because of an emergency concerning his cousin, T. W. Slomp, who is associated with him in business.

The uncertainty of his return was due to his cousin's condition. He declared that when he came back he would take an active part in the campaign in his present position and as a member of the advisory committee of the National Republican Committee.

Mr. Warren Is Mentioned

Although this explains the reasons for Mr. Slomp leaving at this time, the view is held that he may not return as secretary to the President and that his resignation is only deferred. Coincident with the report about the President's secretary resigning, was that regarding Charles B. Warren of Detroit, Ambassador to Mexico, resigning his post in order to return to the United States. No reason for such resignation was assigned in the report, and it was believed that he might be wanted in the United States during the campaign. He is regarded as one of the most astute and reliable men in the management of party affairs, and at Cleveland he bore the brunt of the work entailed by building the platform according to the wishes of the President and at the same time hearing everyone who had brought a plank to Cleveland to be wrought into that structure.

Day and night he conferred and listened and labored, and finally read to the convention the platform on which the Republicans were to go before the voters next November. While there are some differences among those high in the management of party affairs, Mr. Warren never became embroiled in any factional dispute. His ability was recognized and he was trusted by all.

The Journal of Commerce, Frankfurt on-Main radio reports the organization of a 10,000,000 gold mark syndicate composed of Berlin bankers and banking companies to support the stock market in forced sale emergencies.

PRESIDENT POLK ARRIVES

J. Morton Howell, American Minister to Egypt, arrived here today on the Delta Line steamer, President Polk, which completed its around-the-world cruise practically on schedule time. The vessel left New York March 6 and called at 29 ports, passing through the Panama Canal to the west coast, then to the Orient, through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea. The steamer carried several passengers, nine of whom landed at Boston, the rest going to New York.

LABOR CONFERENCE NAMES BRANTING

Swedish Statesman Elected Head of League Group—39 Countries Represented

GENEVA, June 16 (P)—Hjalmar Branting, former Prime Minister of Sweden and present Swedish representative of the Council of the League of Nations, was elected president of the International Labor Conference by acclamation today when the conference opened its sessions here.

The nomination of Mr. Branting was made by Miss Margaret Bondfield, British representative, in a speech in which she hailed him as the great apostle and friend of the cause of Labor. Mr. Branting, in accepting the presidency, urged Labor interests to struggle tenaciously for a complete realization of Labor's charter—the eight-hour day, liberty of association for the obtaining of fair wages, opportunity for employment, protection of women and children and improved conditions generally.

Crisis Is Passing

M. Branting told the conference he believed that peace treaties concluded after the war should receive some modifications. He said that happily the world economic crisis is now passing, and that the voters everywhere have emphasized the desire for solid peace by application of positive solutions.

Thirty-nine countries are represented in the conference. Twenty-nine sent complete delegations representing governments, the employers and workmen. The presence of numerous women delegates has animated the gathering.

Headed by Dr. Eduard Benes, members of the Council of the League of Nations now in session at Geneva were seated on the platform as special guests of the conference. Applause greeted Arthur Fontaine, president of the International Labor Bureau Council, when in his opening address he raised his arms dramatically and cried out: "Ladies and gentlemen, long live the League of Nations."

M. Fontaine declared that people throughout the world have a confiding belief, and are pinning an almost pathetic hope, in institutions like the League of International Labor Bureau. He said he believed all governments would listen to this voice of the people and predicted that the fears and hesitations of all nations would disappear when governments understood that the League of Nations, by international discussion, was dedicated merely to the attainment of permanent peace, prosperity and the higher form of humanity.

The labor conference agenda includes equality of treatment for foreign workers, abolition of armaments, 24-hour weekly suspension of work in glass factories, discontinuance of night work in bakeries, utilization of workers' leisure and the problem of unemployment and standard living in countries where exchanges have depreciated.

Neither the United States nor American labor organizations are represented.

Annual June Clearance Sale

Begins Wednesday, June 18

JAPAN SHAPES NEW SOVIET POLICY

Series of Recent Events Said to Point to Change in Attitude Toward Russia

TOKYO, June 16 (AP)—In the light of a series of recent events which have readjusted Japan's internal political situation, vernacular newspapers profess to see the possibility of another policy toward Russia.

Government officials refuse to discuss the probable direction of the new Cabinet's policy since the ascension to the Premiership of Viscount Kato. The press, however, interprets certain occurrences recently as indicating a definite step toward renewal of Russo-Japanese friendship.

The first is the elevation of Viscount Kato as Prime Minister. While he was the leader of the Opposition in the Diet, Viscount Kato urged evacuation of Siberia and later evacuation of Sakhalin as a preliminary step in a Russo-Japanese agreement. As Prime Minister he now has the opportunity to execute such a policy as will virtually assure agreement with the Soviet Government, newspapers point out.

The second fact considered important by the newspapers is the order sent to Mr. Toshihiko, the Japanese Minister, to return to Japan to report to the Cabinet. He has been conducting negotiations with L. M. Karakhan, Soviet representative in the Far East. His recall at this time is considered as indicating the Cabinet's desire to sum up the conclusions reached in the past stages of the conversations, and to embark upon a new phase of Russo-Japanese relations.

Viscount Goto, an outstanding proponent of Japanese recognition of the Soviet Government, after announcing his intention to travel across Russia to Copenhagen, ostensibly to attend the world convention of Boy Scouts, conferred at length with Viscount Kato. Viscount Goto is president of the Japanese Boy Scout organization. Viscount Goto admitted that he expected to stop at Moscow and talk with Russian leaders. He indicated that the Prime Minister had been non-committal in regard to his Russian policy. Further conferences, however, are expected to produce an understanding.

The newspaper Asahi states that the Ministry, believing attempts to reach a solution of the exclusion question with the United States are futile until after the American presidential election, is concentrating on shaping a Russian policy with a view to early agreement with the Soviet Government.

RUMANIAN CABINET FACES UPHEAVAL • AGAINST ITS RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

man, an old conservative leader. "We have a country richer than Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, yet our currency is lower than that of the Bulgarian, Serbian or Czechoslovakian. Why is the Rumanian currency among the last and least? Because the Liberal policy is disastrous to the country which is thoroughly disorganized. I am not a member of the National Peasant Party but I wish them well. I hope they will put Rumania back on the right track." When the correspondent entered the office of Mr. Ducas, the Foreign Minister, the latter said:

"Please inform thinking Americans, through The Christian Science Monitor, that Rumania is the victim of foreign hostile propaganda. You see that affairs in Bucharest are functioning normally despite the press reports, widely scattered, that it was 'in ruins.' Mr. Ducas appeared to be unaware of the organized union representing, it is said, 90 per cent of the Rumanian people through the fusion of the National Peasant parties.

Law's Effect Deplorable
Speaking of the breakdown of the governmental machinery Mr. Marghiloman said, "They (the Liberals) have broken and wrecked everything in the public service from the railways to the entire range of machinery. The mining law is the supreme piece of folly. I know three of the biggest foreign industrial interests here will withdraw the minute the bill becomes a law, and there is no indication that the bill will not become a law."

From a Transylvanian former diplomat, the Monitor representative learned that the Peasant Party is lined up squarely with the American, British, French, Netherlands and Belgian ministers in their protest against the surrender of 60 per cent of all Rumanian holdings to Rumania citizens. As for the voting power of the people, he said "the new provinces, containing 10,000,000 population out of a total of 17,000,000 are entirely shut out, and the remaining minority is completely terrorized by the old Byzantine gang which calls itself Liberal. We are struggling to restore constitutionalism in Rumania."

Ring May Go
The remarkable feature of the Peasant Party now included in the National Peasant fusion is an almost entire absence of Bolshevik tendencies. To the question of the Monitor representative of how they intend to proceed to obtain control of the Government neither Mr. Manu nor Valde Viovide seemed able to furnish replies but they explained that the consensus seemed to be that the King would recognize the numerical preponderance of the new coalition growing from the

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discontent of the policies pursued by the Liberals, that he would dismiss the Bratianu Cabinet and invite a fusion party to organize a Government.

"But what if the King declines to take that course?" the correspondent asked.

No answer was forthcoming but the Monitor correspondent has observed a general feeling in Bucharest that King Ferdinand, in any event, will be the last King of Rumania.

The correspondent after personal observation can testify that the "explosion" in Bucharest is much less serious than the calamity described in press dispatches, but that there are indications that more serious explosions may come on June 22 when the National Peasant Party presents its demands.

BRITISH COMMONS TO DISCUSS HOUSING

Amendments From House of Lords to Be Debated—Other Important Business

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 16—A further round in the fight over the housing question takes place on the reassembling of Parliament today. This is over the "Prevention of Evictions Bill," a Liberal measure adopted by the Government to limit the landlords' ability to

generally, which is being increasingly criticized.

Tomorrow and Wednesday will be devoted to the debate upon the proposals for inter-empire preference duties, agreed to by the late British Government at the last conference with representatives of the overseas British Dominions. The Government is hostile to these duties but proposed to leave them to free vote, trusting to the present free trade majority in the House of Commons to defeat them.

In the meanwhile two important pronouncements have been made. One is by Col. Josiah Wedgwood, a member of the Government, who at New-castle-under-Lyme on Saturday declared that Labor intended, unless defeated earlier, to make the accessibility to land the main plank of their next

SWARAJISTS AGREE TO REVISED RULES

Rejection of Financial Bills and Repressive Measures to Form Objective of Party

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, June 16—At a meeting presided over by the pundit Motilal Nehru at Simla, in view of the recent developments in the political situation in India and experience of the work gained in the different legislative councils, revised rules were drawn up governing the policy and the program of the party to be recommended to the general council of the party for consideration.

It was laid down that it shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the party to secure full satisfaction of the national demand as set out by the resolution adopted by the Assembly on Feb. 18 last, and so long as an inadequate response is made, the party shall continue to resort to the policy of obstruction. It will particularly take the action necessary to secure, as far as possible, the rejection of the budget's financial bills, the rejection of all new proposals for legislative measures calculated to increase, strengthen or consolidate the power of the bureaucracy and the introduction and passage of bills and measures for the removal from the statute book of all repressive and other laws curtailing the civic and political rights of the people of India.

It shall be the duty of the party to promote the health and growth of national life by introducing bills and measures calculated to help a constructive program of the Indian National Congress; to advance the national economic and commercial interests of India and to prevent a drain of the public wealth from India by exploitation; to establish harmonious relations between the different races and communities of India, and to help the organization of labor, agriculture, and industry.

Theoretically, at any rate, this program represents an appreciable step toward co-operation, compared with the policy of the party five or six months back. In the Assembly the Swarajists have suffered a certain diminution of strength, owing to the drifting of party moorings of some adherents, such as Mr. Jinnah.

WEMBLEY CROWD "BOOS" AT RODEO

(Continued from Page 1)

plauded mightily when the picturesque cowboy or cowgirl sat tight on the bucking broncho and more so on the few occasions when the rider was unseated.

At all times the sympathies of the onlookers were with the animals and particularly so when a steer standing motionless, perhaps after several attempts to barge its way through the wire netting surrounding the arena, was jerked violently on its back with a thud audible all over the stadium, and hauled along in the dust and tied by its legs. By comparison the much discussed "bull-dogging" seemed gentle. The management emphasizes that it is not a "wild west show" but a serious contest for purses and world titles. No objection was taken to the contests in the afternoon but in the evening, under artificial lights that give a circus-like aspect to the scene, the steers were injured and the spec-

tators expressed their disapproval by crying "shame," booing and hissing. The fancy riding and roping was wonderfully clever and spectacular. The broncho and wild horse and steer riding, with their thrills, went down well with the uninitiated British public; the "bull-dogging" and steer-roping did not.

Later it was learned that the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took steps to prevent a repetition of certain features of the rodeo. The society's solicitor hurried in a taxicab to the police court in order to apply for summonses against certain individuals participating in the arrangements for the rodeo.

POSTAL PAY ISSUE MAY STIR POLITICS

President and Mr. New Criticized for Refusing Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—Declaring that President Coolidge abused the veto power in vetoing the Postal Employees' pay bill, Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, in a statement, issued yesterday, severely criticized the President and Harry S. New, Postmaster General, for their part in bringing about the failure of legislation in the closing hours of the recent session of Congress.

The bill, carrying an average increase of about \$300 per year to each of the 300,000 employees of the postal service, although it passed both houses by an overwhelming majority, was lost in the jam at the end of the session, because it was not possible for the veto message to be brought before either the Senate or the House.

Implying that the postal pay legislation would be an issue in the coming national campaign, the statement calls attention to the fact that there was a general demand from the people throughout the country for the passage of the measure as indicated by the vote for it of 73 to 2 in the Senate and 282 to 6 in the House, showing the nearly unanimous desire of Congress to provide adequate pay to the postal service. In this connection, Mr. Flaherty pointed to Mr. Coolidge's declaration in his address to the Associated Press in New York that "faith in the American people is faith in their ability to form sound judgment, when once the facts have been presented to them clearly and without prejudice."

AMERICAN AIRMEN READY TO HOP OFF

HONG KONG, June 16 (AP)—Three

airplanes of the American Army round-the-world flyers are at Turan, a port of Annam, French Indo-China, and the engine of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith's machine is being replaced, according to wireless advice received by the American consul general here.

The airplanes may take off today on the next stop, which is Saigon. Lieutenant Smith was forced down between Hue, capital of Annam, and Turan, while flying from Hanoi. The other two airplanes, piloted by Lieut. Leigh Wade and Lieut. Eric Nelson, reached Turan. Communication was established by automobile with Lieutenant Smith and a new engine rushed to Turan, supposedly from Saigon.

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, June 16—An American destroyer with a new airplane for Major A. Stuart MacLaren flying around the world, has arrived at Akyab, and the machine is being fitted up.

VIENNA AGAIN HAS METAL CURRENCY

Austria Nevertheless Feels Gloom at League's Cool Reception of Its Budget Plans

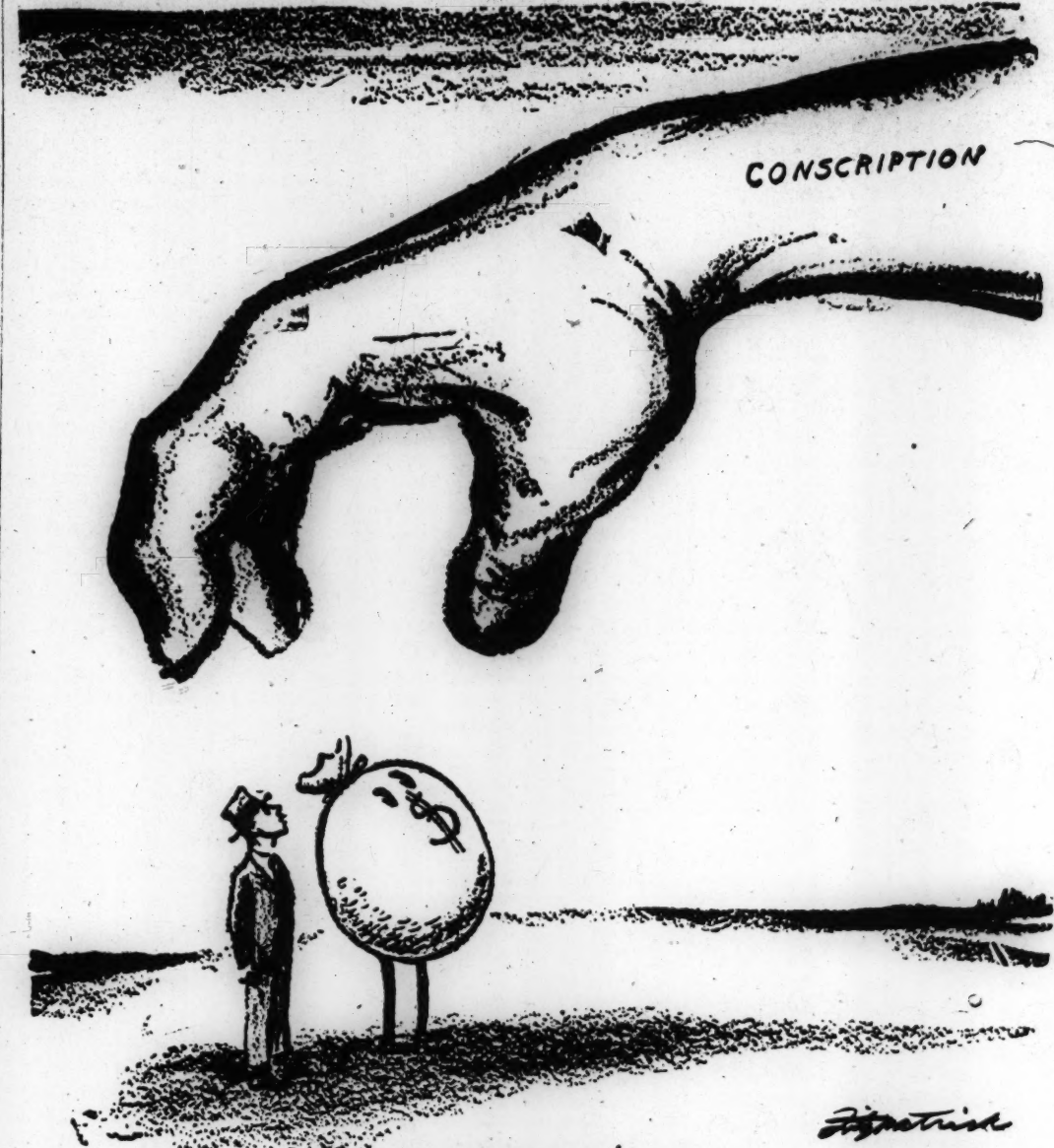
By Special Cable
VIENNA, June 16—The political atmosphere in Vienna over the past weekend has been clouded by reports from Geneva describing the cool reception there by the League's finance committee of Austria's ambitious budget scheme. A Government official informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that the League is expected to ratify Austria's proposal and furthermore to declare that the Austrian Parliament's acceptance here of this budget would automatically terminate the League's control.

The press, both of the Government and the Opposition, lament the committee's decision to restrict expenditures to 350,000,000 gold crowns instead of allowing the 520,000,000 gold crowns wanted by the Government. The promised increase in the officials' salaries contingent on Geneva allowing the budget will probably have to be foregone, and this is expected to place the Government in a difficult position. Added to this it is just announced that the monthly index of the cost of living has increased 2 per cent, and to cap the situation a report emerged last week throwing such unpleasant light on banking operations here that the Government has moved to withhold the news. Vienna is therefore not happy, but European observers feel that the condition would be mitigated somewhat if the issue were not dodged by the state, by side-stepping the reforms which the League of Nations and the Commissioner-General feel essential through means of economy instead of by increasing expenditures.

The only bright spot on the weekend horizon was the first post-war appearance of metal coinage. A silver schilling valued at 10,000 paper crowns or about 14 cents, and a nickel 1000 paper crown piece and bronze 200 and 100 paper crown pieces came into general circulation on Saturday. The Wiener Tagblatt finds in the advent a great forward step along the road that leads, as President Harding said, "back to normalcy."

GREEK CABINET SUSTAINED
By Special Cable
ATHENS, June 16—The tumultuous session of the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday night, ended on Sunday morning with a Cabinet victory. M. Roussois' withdrawal at the last moment increased the difficulties confronting the Prime Minister Alexander Papanastasiou. General Condylis frankly confessed his ambition to hold the premiership and in outlining his program attacked the Cabinet for its incoherence and demanded the Assembly to withdraw its confidence.

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From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"MICUM" AGREEMENT TO BE PROLONGED FORTNIGHT LONGER

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 16—The Micum (Mission Interalliee de Controle des Usines et Mines) agreement was prolonged yesterday another fortnight. In the meantime, discussions between the industrialists and representatives of the occupying powers will be continued with a view to settling the details of a new agreement to come into force on July 1. The industrialists gave up their resistance against the prolongation when the Government promised them that the Reich would compensate them at a later date for their financial losses.

The French originally had desired to prolong the agreement until the experts' scheme had been put into force. Since, however, the experts' plan does away with many of the advantages that the Micum agreement offers, it was apprehended here that France would make efforts to delay its coming into force, if the Micum agreement were prolonged indefinitely. Meanwhile, M. Herriot will have had his meeting with Ramsay MacDonald, after which it is hoped here he will also devote his attention to the question of reparations deliveries in kind.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM AGREE ON PILOTING

THE HAGUE, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Ships on the River Scheldt, which leads to the Belgian port of Antwerp, though its lower reaches are on Dutch territory, are piloted, either by Belgian or Dutch pilots.

In the past, this has frequently given rise to friction, but now an arrangement has been made that only one Dutch pilot vessel may cruise off the Wellen and one Belgian vessel off the other channels, even Oostgat and Deurloo. The number of Belgian pilot vessels which may cruise off the Wellen is unrestricted, while the Dutch service may have as many vessels off the Deurloo and Oostgat as it requires.

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turn out the tenant of a small dwelling to cases where the house is required for the landlord's own use, and where greater hardship would be caused to the landlord by refusing him readmission than to the tenant in turning him out. The measure was originally drafted was confined to houses purchased before May 5, 1924.

The measure was returned from the House of Lords for final consideration by the House of Commons in its altered shape. The limiting date has been removed, thereby enabling a tenant without children to be turned out by anyone possessed of a family who might be willing to purchase for this purpose. Provision has also been inserted enabling the landlord to claim "not only for himself, but also if the house is wanted for his son or daughter aged over 18. The House of Lords' amendments further give preference in regard to possession to British subjects and to aliens who served on the allied side during the war as against aliens not so qualified. The Government opposes all these amendments as unduly weakening the bill's scope, and The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that enough Liberal support has been promised them to render possible their carrying the measure in its original form.

The House of Lords, having made its protest, is not expected to press the matter further, though occasion may be taken by the House of Lords' friends amongst the Conservatives to deal out hard knocks on the subject of the Government housing policy.

year's budget, and to go to the country upon the question of "whether we are to get it," the land, "back by taxation of land values."

The other pronouncement has been by Mr. Lloyd George, who, speaking at Llandrindod Wells on Saturday, declared war upon monopolies, which he charged the Conservatives and Labor alike with fostering. He associated the Conservatives especially with such old monopolies as those of drink, the abuse of the land and the uneconomical working of mines, where conflicting interests, he said, kept the worker down and dehumanized conditions of life. He also attacked Labor as busily engaged in creating such new monopolies as a subsidized building trust, a statutory London traffic trust and a coal trust controlled by the Miners' Federation.

HUNGARIAN LOAN PROGRESS
LONDON, June 16—A delegation is visiting the Continent to conclude negotiations for the Hungarian reconstruction loan. Satisfactory progress is reported.

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DARTMOUTH OPENS ALUMNI EXERCISES

Fourteen Classes Holding Reunions Parade in Costumes to Ball Field

HANOVER, N. H., June 16 (Special).—Dartmouth's commencement program today brought the alumni into the foreground when the 14 reunion classes conducted various meetings and gatherings. The alumni day program opened with a parade of all returning classes in their reunion costumes to the ball field, where Cornell and Dartmouth met in a feature athletic contest of the commencement week-end.

This afternoon the annual meeting of the Dartmouth Alumni Association was held. Phi Beta Kappa Society conducted its annual initiation, and all Green letter fraternities and societies held reunions at their various houses. A band concert on the college lawn, a concert by the Dartmouth Musical Clubs in Webster Hall, and a promenade concert in the college yard will complete the official program for today. Many classes, however, will hold banquets and dances tonight.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered in Rollins Chapel yesterday morning by the Rev. Karl Relland, D.D., rector of St. George's Church of New York City. President E. M. Hopkins made his annual valedictory address to the graduating class. President Hopkins spoke in part as follows:

On any basis merely of intellectual acquisitiveness, or of mental development solely for self satisfaction or self aggrandizement, the college influence will prove to have been futile when not positively harmful.

Unquestionably the modern college in its deliberate effort to stimulate the critical faculty in the minds of its men and to influence them away from unjustified prejudgments, is far more successful in the former attempt than in the latter.

The process of uncritically rejecting old conclusions is essentially as unintelligent as in uncritically withholding consideration of new ones. Neither process makes for truth or can be defended in the educated man.

Unfortunately, the illusion remains yet to be dispelled for many of you that in the much discussed and eagerly anticipated life of the outside world of post-college days, opportunity will be more accessible to you for thinking in broader terms and upon more vital subjects than has been available to you for consideration heretofore.

Announcement was made this morning by the Alumni Council of the election of the following officers and new councilors for the coming year: Natt W. Emerson '00, of Boston, Mass., president; Eugene F. Clark '01, of Hanover, N. H., secretary; David J. Main '06, of Denver, Colo., vice-president; Guy W. Abbott '02, of Chicago, Ill.; Samuel L. Barnes '07, of Seattle, Wash.; Isaac W. Carpenter '15, of Omaha, Neb.; Victor W. Custer '03, of Boston, Mass.; and Clarence W. McKay '03, of Rochester, N. Y.

The climax of the Dartmouth one hundred and fifty-fifth commencement will come tomorrow with the presentation of the honorary degrees and some 350 bachelor degrees in Webster Hall.

MAINE WESLEYAN EXERCISES HELD

KENTS HILL, Me., June 16 (Special).—Four former presidents of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary were among those present at the centennial commencement exercises today. They are Dr. J. Orville Newton, who crossed the continent from the Pacific to attend; the Rev. Edgar M. Smith, who came from Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. Henry E. Trefethen, head of the school for a few years, who is now a member of the Colby College faculty; and the Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, now of Winslow and for years active in Methodist circles.

This school, which older than Vassar, has an interesting history typical of pioneer hardships in matters educational here in New England. The pageant on Saturday pictured the founding of the institution by Luther Simpson and its development. Sunday evening a memorial window to Dr. and Mrs. Wilson F. Morse was unveiled, with an address by Dr. D. B. Holt of Auburn. This is the gift of Miss Frances Davis, member of the faculty for over 40 years and still active here and cordially greeted by hundreds of returning alumni.

LARGE AMHERST ALUMNI GATHERING

AMHERST, Mass., June 16.—The largest gathering of Amherst College alumni since the centennial year, 1921, gathered today for the commencement events. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who speaks Wednesday at the alumni luncheon, is a graduate of the college, as also Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the national House, an Amherst alumnus of the class of 1874, and Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General of the United States, of the class of 1894.

The class of 1914 has the largest number of members present, 36, and will receive the alumni cup at the luncheon Wednesday. The largest alumni party present is that of the class of 1899, whose 104 include not only grads, but their wives and children.

CONSERVATORY READY FOR SENIOR CONCERT

The annual concert by members of the graduating class of the New England Conservatory of Music will take place at 8 o'clock.

place in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening, June 18. This concert marks the beginning of the commencement festivities at the Conservatory which will end with the commencement concert and graduating exercises on Tuesday afternoon, June 24.

WESLEYAN SENDS OUT CLASS OF '96

University Confers Seven Honorary Degrees

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 16.—Ninety-six degrees in courses and seven honorary degrees were conferred at the ninety-second annual commencement at Wesleyan University today. The degrees were conferred by Leroy Albert Howland, acting president. The commencement exercises were preceded by the academic procession in which many members of the board of trustees and honorary guests participated.

The recipients of the honorary degrees were:

Doctor of Laws—Frederick Bohn Fisher, Methodist Episcopal bishop of India.

Doctor of Sacred Theology—Jesse Lynn Hurlbut, Bloomfield, N. J.

Doctors of Divinity—Lynn Harold Hough, Detroit, Mich.; Hubert Barney Munson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Edwin Heath, Somerville, Mass.

Master of Arts—Elijah Kent Hubbard, Middletown, Conn., president, Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

Commencement speakers for the Rich Prize from the class of 1924 at the exercises, were: Franklin P. Frye, Enfield, N. H.; Monroe W. Smith, Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Robert F. Bowman, Philadelphia.

As the trustees have not made a selection of president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation a year ago of William Arnold Shanklin, the board has reappointed LeRoy A. Howland to continue as acting president. It was announced today. Dean Frank Nicholas will be reappointed.

Trustees re-elected, each for a five-year term, are: Phineas C. Lounsbury, Ridgefield, Conn.; Judge John C. Clark, New York; Dr. Frank H. Hallock, Cromwell, Conn.; and Horace A. Moses, Springfield, Mass.

CLARK GRADUATES CLASS OF SIXTY-THREE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Sixty-three degrees were conferred on candidates for the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Arts, at the annual commencement exercises of Clark University at the university building today. Edmund C. Sanford, president emeritus, delivered the commencement address.

The exercises opened with the traditional class day exercises in the college gymnasium at 10 o'clock, under the auspices of the class day committee. The address of welcome was given by Eugene L. Richmond, president of the class.

Richard M. Saunders read the class history. The class poem was read by Hyman O. Feinberg. Jacob Yanofsky, the class orator delivered an address on "Rationalism." The presentation of the class gift to the school, a metal bulletin board was made by William Brodie, gift orator.

BATES PRESIDENT TALKS ON LOYALTY

LEWISTON, Me., June 16 (Special).—Addressing the seniors of Bates College Sunday at the annual baccalaureate service in Lewiston, Dr. Clifton D. Gray, president of the college, discussed the loyalties of educated men, summing his message in these words:

The first loyalty of an educated man—to truth—is a loyalty to the world as it is. The second loyalty—to ideals—is a loyalty to the world as it ought to be. The third—to duty—is loyalty to the world as it must be, if only we do our part.

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FINNISH WOMAN M. P. TELLS OF PROGRESS

Inter-Scandinavians to Attend Congress at Helsingfors in Interest of Equality

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4.—Fru Furuhjelm, in an interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

Ever since the word "man" in our Constitution was altered to the word "person," Finnish women have enjoyed a good deal of independence. They study at the universities, and enter the professions on the same terms as men. We have many women doctors, teachers, engineers, and so on. Women are also studying to become solicitors, but we have no women barristers as yet. Finnish women, however, are not yet permitted to become judges, or to enter the church. Women work freely on our railways, and in the post office, and quite a number act as station masters—and look very well in their official uniform, with its peaked caps and smart brass buttons.

Fru Furuhjelm's stay in England was a somewhat hurried one, on account of a big congress of inter-Scandinavian women to be held in the University of Helsingfors early in June, and over which she is to preside. The conference will be composed of women from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland, and have formed themselves into a kind of northern women's combine, to further their own interests, the type of legislation and the general structure of society being very similar in these northern countries. Two congresses have already been held, one in Norway, and one in Denmark in 1914. Then the war intervened, and the Northern women are only just reassembling, after an interval of 10 years.

The congress at Helsingfors will discuss a number of subjects affecting women's interests. Thrift in the home is one of them, for though Scandinavian women are not housewives, the congress is of opinion that still greater economy could be practiced in the various departments of housekeeping. The Scandinavian marriage laws, which have been in the melting pot for some time past, will form a fruitful source of discussion. The new marriage act, where, among other reforms, a woman will be legally entitled to a portion of her husband's income, has so far only become law in Sweden. A Swedish woman will narrate the effects of this law in her own country. A Danish woman will speak on the subject of equal pay for equal work. In Washington, Sept. 24 to 26 and a board meeting there in January.

Plans for the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women, described exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Philip Worth Moore of Missouri, president of the National Council, includes an opening meeting on the evening of May 4 in the Washington headquarters of the American Revolution.

Addresses of welcome in four languages will be made for vice-presidents of the United States group, Miss Anna A. Gordon, speaking in Spanish; Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris in German; and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter in English. It is expected that the President of the United States will speak and the Marine Band will play. Mrs. Woods will preside. There will be one musical evening featuring Indian songs, Negro spirituals, and the work of

FARMERS' AWARD CONTRACT FOR FEED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (Special).—The executive committee of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange for the third successive year awarded the milling contract for the 1924 feed pool to the American Milling Company of Peoria, Ill.

According to the exchange, analysis of the total tonnage ordered for the feed pool speaks for the educational work carried on among dairymen by county agents and agricultural colleges, regarding the efficiency of high-protein roughage like good clover and alfalfa in supplementing grain feeding. That an increasing number of farmers appreciate the economies possible through reducing the protein of the ration fed and depending on better roughage for a greater amount of protein, is evidenced by increased sales of the eastern states 20 per cent ration, and a proportionate decrease in its 24 per cent mixture this season.

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 16.—The Massachusetts Letter Carriers' Association closed its two-day convention here yesterday. Officers elected were: President, Dennis A. Shea of New Bedford; vice-president, Joel Abrahamson of Boston; secretary, John J. English of Worcester; and treasurer, Edward W. Hynes of Fitchburg.

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the Philippine Islands; Gen. James Guthrie Harbord of New York; Howard Elliott of New York, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Doctor of letters—Winchell Smith, Farmington.

Doctor of canon law—Burton Mansfield, New Haven, former state insurance commissioner.

Doctor of science—William Leroy Emmet, Schenectady, N. Y., electrical engineer.

Master of arts—Charles Lester Ames, Hartford, member of state board of education; Richardson Little Wright, New York, magazine editor; Helen Hartley Jenkins, Norfolk, Conn., philanthropist.

Doctor of divinity—The Rev. George Aaron Barton, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

\$1000 for Girl Who Helps Others Most

Mount Holyoke Class Urged to Make Use of Knowledge

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Henry Morgenthau, who for a member of the committee in charge of the foreign relief work among the refugees from Asia Minor for whom Greece is attempting to provide, has offered a prize of \$1000 to the Mount Holyoke graduate of the class of 1924 whose activities during college education to others along the lines suggested by him in his commencement day address shall have been productive of the best results.

Mr. Morgenthau appeals to the graduates in closing his address to use the knowledge which they had acquired during their four years in college to help those who had not had the advantages of a college education to improve their knowledge of art and literature. He spoke of the thousands of girls denied the privilege of a college education who are eager for knowledge. Here is an opportunity, he said, for college graduates to undertake a helpful and constructive work.

Each competitor is to present a statement of her work, accompanied by statements from her pupils, at the end of the summer to a committee of which Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, is to be the chairman. The prize is to be used to defray the expenses of the winner to and from Athens, where Mr. Morgenthau will obtain for her an opportunity to do social work during the winter.

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CHAIRMEN NAMED BY WOMEN'S CLUBS

Participation in Coming Quinquennial of World Council Planned at Closing Board Meetings

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 15.—Election of Mrs. Jean Jeanson of Colorado as corresponding secretary; appointment of department chairmen and plans for participation in the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women were features of the board meetings which followed the Seventeenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

American homes will be emphasized in the program of the new president, Mrs. John D. Sherman of Colorado, and a new department has been organized with Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of Texas, chairman, to head the activities on behalf of homes and home-training.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota, retiring president, again is chairman of international relations and has received authority to write two books—one on "The Technique of Being a Clubwoman," the other a history of the federation. Mrs. Gilbert Davis of Vermont is the new chairman of legislation and Mrs. William R. Alvord of Michigan succeeds Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas as citizen chairman.

A new arrangement for the fine arts department puts Mrs. Samuel Gliman of Georgia at the head of the department with Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of California, chairman of art; Mrs. Mary Oberdorfer of Illinois, chairman of music; and Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado, chairman of literature.

Miss Florence Dibert of Pennsylvania continues in charge of junior work and Mrs. Besie S. Head of Arkansas, as press chairman. Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller of Missouri is the new chairman of the public welfare department.

Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Pennybacker will represent the federation at the conference to consider places for a women's peace congress and the appointment of Mrs. Winter as permanent chairman of that committee will be asked. Atlantic City has won the 1926 biennial with the council meeting next May going to Oklahoma City. There will be an executive committee meeting in Washington, Sept. 24 to 26 and a board meeting there in January.

Plans for the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women, described exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Philip Worth Moore of Missouri, president of the National Council, includes an opening meeting on the evening of May 4 in the Washington headquarters of the American Revolution.

Addresses of welcome in four languages will be made for vice-presidents of the United States group, Miss Anna A. Gordon, speaking in Spanish; Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris in German; and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter in English. It is expected that the President of the United States will speak and the Marine Band will play. Mrs. Woods will preside. There will be one musical evening featuring Indian songs, Negro spirituals, and the work of

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AMERICAN COMPOSERS ON ANOTHER EVENING

The foreign delegates will have an opportunity to meet the ambassadors of their countries. A Pan-American program will be given on another evening at the Pan-American Union building. Mrs. Anthony W. Cook, president of the D. A. R., has offered the headquarters of that organization for all sessions of the convention from May 4-14.

SHOE ARBITER FINDS NO ISSUE

Board Dismisses Petition on Size of Shops' Crews

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Edwin Newdick, neutral arbiter of the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration, today gave out a statement relative to the proposition of division of work, the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association having asked for a ruling on the subject. The statement was to the effect that according to the agreement existing between the Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union there was nothing for the board to decide at present.

The Withersell and Dobbins concern decided to reduce its production capacity and the association petitioned the board to make a ruling on the question of the size of shop crews and the equal division of work. The attitude of the arbitration board is that until the concern starts up business with its new crew the board will have no question to decide and the case is dismissed.

Under the present status of the case, the concern must first make preparations to start with the reduced crew before the board can consider the case. It is understood that the company will not attempt to start business under this condition, but will turn its attention to developing factories outside the city.

The action of the shoe board was important because of the fact that other shoe manufacturing concerns are considering the reduction of their output and desire information on the subject.

CITY MANAGER PLAN PROFITS BERKELEY

By a Staff Correspondent

BERKELEY, Calif., June 14.—The city manager form of government has scored another triumph, according to announcement of Harry L. Traub, city auditor of Berkeley. In one year of trial it has resulted in the accumulation of a surplus of \$50,000 in the general fund, plus \$13,000 for the cash balance fund said to be the largest surplus ever attained by the city.

The city management began with a deficit of \$2000 last July. Reconstruction due to fire requiring heavy expenditures and other extraneous drains were weathered without impairment of treasury funds. John Eddy, city manager, attributes success of the plan to rigid adherence to budget system and the co-operation of department heads, the latter made possible by responsible leadership.

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MASONS TO LAUNCH BUNKER HILL FETE

Veteran Firemen's Parade to Celebrate 50th Anniversary of Charlestown's Annexation

Patriotic exercises at Bunker Hill monument by King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., a jubilee by Abraham Lincoln Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a band concert at Sullivan Square are among the events on the program tonight which opens the celebration of the one hundredth and fortieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the fiftieth anniversary of the annexation of Charlestown to Boston.

Bunker Hill Day observances will commence tomorrow at 10 o'clock with a parade by the Veterans' Firemen's Association in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of its institution and the fiftieth anniversary of the consolidation of the Boston and Charlestown fire departments. The veterans with their handbills will start from Hancock Square, and proceed along Main Street, Sullivan, Russell, Pearl, Bunker Hill and Chelsea streets, to City Square and Main Street to Sullivan Square playground for the play-out.

The grand military and civic parade, in which several thousand uniformed men, including sailors, sailors, marines and veterans will march, is scheduled to start from Monument Square at 2:30 and proceed over the following route:

Bartlett Street, Green Street, Bunker Hill Street to Chelsea Street, City Square, north side, City Square, west side, Harvard Street, Washington Street, Union Street to Main Street, Main Street to Bunker Hill Street, turning off at Elm Street to High Street, Monument Square, south side, Monument Avenue, Warren Street, Winthrop Street, to Adams Street, where the marchers will disband.

Channing H. Cox, Governor; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; James M. Curley, Mayor, and other officials will review the parade from a stand at 44 High Street.

Other events on the day's program include athletic events at Sullivan Square playground at 11 o'clock, the oration at the monument, 4 o'clock, and the band concert at Charlestown Heights and Emmons playgrounds in the evening.

TRANS & WILLIAMS Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation net profit for the 6th month ended May 31 approximated \$110,000 after all charges and taxes. This is equal to \$1.10 a share on 100,000 shares of no-par stock.

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
GIVES 1105 DEGREESRecord Graduating Class Includes
Students From 31 States, 2 De-
pendencies, and 8 Nations

Boston University today in Sym-
phony Hall conferred degrees upon
1105 of its students, the largest class
ever graduated from the university.
Seven graduates received two degrees
at the same time, so 1105 degrees
were conferred.

The degree of doctor of philosophy
was conferred upon Foster C. Ander-
son, Mansfield, O.; Gail Cleland, Con-
cord, Mass.; and Clarence T. Craig,
Cincinnati, O. Two students won
Magna Cum Laude with their de-
grees: Michael A. Lydon of Dorches-
ter, Mass., who received the degree of
LL.B. from the school of law, and
John P. Hooban of Brookline, who
received the degree of B. S. A. from
the college of business administration.

Of the degrees awarded, 672 went
to men and 433 to women. These stu-
dents came from 31 states, two of the
island dependencies, and eight other
countries—China, Japan, Norway,
India, Brazil, Sweden, South Africa
and Canada.

At 9:45 a. m. the trustees, the guests
of the university, the various faculties,
the alumni, with the members of the
graduating classes, assembled at Sym-
phony Hall in academic costume. At
10:15 the long procession entered the
main auditorium, the somber and pre-
vailing black of baccalaureate robes
and caps relieved by the brilliant
hoods of the higher degrees and the
rich robes of the faculties. After the
invocation by Elmer A. Leslie, pro-
fessor in the school of divinity, the
commencement address was delivered
by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, as-
sociate pastor of the Madison Avenue
Methodist Episcopal Church, New
York City.

Commencement Address

Dr. Sockman made an earnest plea
for the development of moral man-
power adequate to control the me-
chanical horsepower of our present
age. He condemned President Butler
of Columbia for his attitude toward
the Eighteenth Amendment and the
Volstead Act, and called for more re-
spect for both the moral and the civil
law. He praised the university for its
contributions to the city problem
of the Nation. He said, in part:

Apparently the needs of America
today are power, speed and wealth.
Whatever is small wants to be
large, whatever is slow wants to be
fast, whatever is weak wishes to be
rich, whatever is wicked wishes to be
so. We must not, however, confuse
size with excellence, nor speed with
happiness. Dean Inge, the incisive
thinker of London, well reminds us
that the civilization which moves at
60 miles an hour may be no better
than the civilization which moves at
12 miles per hour. No, the safety-
moving society may not be so swift.
Here is a principle which I hold to
be valid: no individual or no society
is safe unless it is controlled by
match the forces of drive. The man
who possesses a driving power un-
matched by a character strong enough
to control that power is not a safe
man. He may hurl himself through
other people's plans or run ruthlessly
over other people's rights. The so-
ciety which perfects itself in the
beyond its characters may run away
with itself. It may cause a collision
among the nations.

It is not enough to say that we are
as good men as our fathers, even if
that be true. We must be made of
sterner character stuff for we have
greater forces to handle. If we are to
develop our man power fast enough
to control our horse power we must
acquire the same respect for the laws
of character as we have for the laws
of natural science. It is this lack
of respect for moral law which underlies
the lack of respect for civil law in
America.

There are those who attribute the
present lawlessness to the passage of
a certain prohibition law a few years
ago. I cannot agree with that expla-
nation. The prohibition law did not
cause our law-breaking tendency; it
simply reveals it. I say this with
emphasis because I happen to be an
alumnus of a great university in New
York City which has made the de-
clared repeal of our prohibition
measure in the interests of law
enforcement.

Challenge of Cities' Growth

In the words of President Coolidge,
"We do not need more knowledge;
we need more character." If we are to
develop our man power fast enough
to control our horse power we must
acquire the same respect for the laws
of character as we have for the laws
of natural science. It is this lack
of respect for moral law which underlies
the lack of respect for civil law in
America.

Boston University speaks educa-
tionally with the city. America
needs that kind of education.
The framers of our national Consti-
tution were afraid of great cities.
Yet, for better, for worse, Americans
are marrying themselves to city life.
In 1920, the proportion of our people
living under urban conditions was
about 51 per cent. The city there-
fore, becomes the test and challenge
of democracy. To protect the indi-
vidual's sense of personal worth
against the dwarfing pressure of
numbers, to develop a sense of per-
sonal responsibility in the landless
nomads of the rented apartments—
these are among the problems and
tasks of city education. To their
solution Boston University is con-
tributing in a most signal fashion.

In conferring the degrees President
Lemuel H. Murlin told the graduates
that in exercising the authority con-
ferred upon them with the degrees
they were about to receive, "you will
not be graduated from Boston Uni-
versity, but into Boston University."
He added that the university will
mean more to them 50 years from now
than today. Dr. Murlin said:
"From this time forth you are offi-
cial members of a group of graduates
more than 12,000 strong. Each of
you has three elemental and primary
loyalties. The first loyalty is to the
home—the home which brought you
into the world and the new home
which you establish."

The Primary Loyalties

The second loyalty is to the church,
meaning personal loyalty to religion.

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as a faster in your life—the church
which gave you your first conception
of God.

For college men and women the
next loyalty is to the college which,
in connection with home and church,
has led the way, increasing your
knowledge, broadening your under-
standing, clearing and widening your
vision, training you in wisdom, and
developing your power and service.
You will have an abiding loyalty in
the home, the church and the college.
Having developed in you a fine and
delicate sense of these three primary
and elemental loyalties, there is a
fourth so inter-related, so intertwined
with them, that they cannot be con-
sidered apart. I mean loyalty to your
country. One cannot be at his best
as an intelligent and loyal member of
his college unless he has filial devo-
tion, rational piety, and fervent pa-
triotism.

One of the unique features was the
conferring of a degree, that of Bache-
lor of Sacred Theology, upon an active
bishop of the Methodist Episcopal
church, Bishop Fred B. Fisher, of the
Calcutta (India) area of the church
studied in the school of theology dur-
ing the years prior to 1909, and would
have taken his degree with the grad-
uating class of that year. But, only
a short time before completing his
studies, he left school and went into
the active work of the church. He was
elected bishop in 1920.

Certificates were granted to 31 of
the students from the law school, who
did not receive their degrees as they
were not yet 21 years old. Their
diplomas will be awarded as soon as
they are of age.

Nine departments of the university
conferred degrees. The college of
business administration led with 312
degrees, and the medical school
granted the smallest number, with 53
degrees. The law school granted 174
degrees, the college of liberal arts 134,
the college of practical arts and let-
ters 105, the school of education 96,
the school of theology 88, the graduate
school 73, and the school of religious
education and social service 70.

CAPE COD FOREST
FOR NATION URGEDMr. Dallinger Files Petition With
Commission

Action leading to the creation of an
eastern national forest on Cape Cod is
asked by Frederick W. Dallinger,
member of Congress from Massachu-
setts, in a petition filed today with the
National Forest Reservation Commis-
sion.

In his petition, Mr. Dallinger points
out that there are several thousand
acres of land on Cape Cod fitted
primarily for the production of forest.
He emphasizes that many of these
acres are now supporting no growth
at all, or an inferior growth. The
petition states that the reforestation
of these acres is valuable as a source
of timber supply for Massachusetts,
which today must import 90 per cent
of its lumber, at high freight rates,
from the west and south.

"The recent session of Congress,
during which the McNary-Clarke bill
was passed, demonstrated the need for
action to recoup our forest assets," the
Bay State Representative said. "This
bill, which gives us the basis of a
national forest policy, permits a
broader scope in acquiring eastern
national forest areas. The creation of
such a forest in Massachusetts is es-
sential within the provisions of the law.
It is a step that would mean not only
much to Massachusetts but to other
sections of the country."

COLBY COLLEGE
EXERCISES OPEN

WATERVILLE, Me., June 16—"If
we were only 100 per cent Christian,
our Americanism would take care of
itself," declared Arthur J. Roberts, pres-
ident of Colby College, in his baccalaure-
ate sermon opening the one hundred
and thirty-first commencement exercises.
"To anyone who sees lurking danger in
thinking about matters of religion, who
feels that safety lies in an attitude of
blind acceptance, I commend the ex-
ample of Jesus himself."

The chief function of a liberal educa-
tion in its effect on personality, which
was his subject, is "to liberate, to set
one free from the narrow partnership
that limits the range of one's interest
in one's fellow men," Dr. Robert said.

YALE-IN-CHINA OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16—"The
Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes was elected
president of the Yale-in-China organi-
zation at its annual meeting here yes-
terday. The officers elected were: Vice-
president, Y. S. Tsao, president of the
Indemnity College, Peking; secre-
tary and treasurer, Palmer Bevis; au-
ditor, Dean B. Lyman.

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various
parts of the world who registered at
The Christian Science Publishing
House Saturday were the following:
Laurens E. Hoffman, Elizabeth, N. J.
F. W. Parsons, Fargo, N. D.
S. G. Davidson, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary A. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Robert H. Lovett, Washington, D. C.
Martha A. Poole, East Milton, Mass.
Flora W. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Cornelius C. Webster, Flushing, N. Y.
S. Woods Caldwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alice S. Caldwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John A. Handy, Buffalo, N. Y.
Julius C. Thom, Turin, Italy.
Alfred R. Lombard, Stockholm, Cal.

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Well-Known New England Poet in Her Garden



MISS AMY LOWELL
"... And in my garden there are yellow moths fluttering about a white azalea bush."

Amy Lowell to Read From Poems
at Garden Fête on Beacon HillFamily of Which Poet Is a Member Has Furnished Long
List of Gifted Litterateurs and Educators

Miss Amy Lowell has written many
times exquisitely of gardens. This
afternoon, as part of the historical fête
celebrating Old Boston Days on
Beacon Hill, Miss Lowell will read
from her poems in the walled garden
at No. 45 Beacon Street, at 4:15.

The prospect is entrancing to those who
remember that among Miss Lowell's
poems have been such verse as:
In summer and in winter I shall walk
Up and down
The patterned garden paths
In my stiff, broad gown.
The squills and daffodils
Will give place to pillared roses, and to
asters, and to snow.

Miss Lowell's sister, Mrs. J. T.
Bowler, is president of the Women's
Municipal League, under whose
auspices the fête is being given. Mrs.
Bowler was originator of the idea
whereby the charming older days of
Boston, not without their rigors, too,
might be made of immediate interest
to present Boston as example of per-
haps the finest contribution made in
its history to annals of grace and hospi-
tality. Mrs. Bowler has had the
able assistance, in carrying through
her plan, of a large group, many of
them descendants of the figures which
decorated the earlier pages of Beacon
Hill's quaint and eloquent history.

The family of which Miss Lowell is
a member has given an unusual group
of representatives to the literary,
academic, judicial and churchly tradi-
tion of Boston and the State since
early in the Eighteenth Century.

John Lowell, Patriot

Miss Lowell is a great great grand-
daughter of Judge John Lowell who
was graduated from Harvard with the
class of 1780. John Lowell was called
to the bar in 1762 and immediately be-
gan to take a considerable share in the
patriotic interests of the community.
He was conspicuous in the pre-revolu-
tionary movement and, with the out-
break of hostilities, served as a lieut-
enant in the Massachusetts Militia.

In 1766, still known chiefly on his
record as a practicing lawyer, Lowell
was elected member of the Provincial
Assembly from Newburyport and in
1780 his political astuteness was the
factor which secured his election as
delegate to the state constitutional
convention. It was generally acknowl-
edged that John Lowell was the au-
thor of the declaration in the consti-
tutional instrument of the clause "all
men are born free and equal" which
was held by the State Supreme Court
in 1783 to have abolished slavery in
Massachusetts.

In 1782 Lowell became a member of
the Continental Congress and in 1782
received an appointment as one of
three judges to try appeals from the
local courts of admiralty. President
Washington in 1789 appointed the then
Judge Lowell to office as the first

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MOTOR INSURANCE COMMISSION
TO REPORT TO LEGISLATUREGroup to Study Various Problems Relating to Control,
Supervision and Regulation of Automobiles

How the regulation by law of a
compulsory automobile liability insur-
ance law can be drawn, enacted into
law and become effective in Massachu-
setts without proving an unjust bur-
den upon the responsible and law-
abiding owners of motor cars and yet
protect the public from the unscrupu-
lous and financially irresponsible, is a
problem which the Massachusetts
Legislature which dissolved less than
two weeks ago has entrusted to a spe-
cial commission which will report to
the next Legislature.

The joint special committee of the
Legislature which is to be named by
Frank G. Allen, president of the Sen-
ate, and B. Loring Young, Speaker of
the House of Representatives, has also
been commissioned by the Legislature
to make a study of all of the various
problems relating to the control, su-
pervision and regulation of motor
vehicles in Massachusetts and to re-
port various measures for enactment
into law.

The object of the appointment of
this joint legislative commission is
to follow up and put in practical leg-
islative form the various recommen-
dations made to Gov. Channing H.
Cox and to the Legislature by the
special commission which the Govern-
or appointed about two months ago,
after Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of
motor vehicles, had requested that
something practical be done whereby
the registrar and the courts could
compel drivers of motor cars to com-
ply with existing laws.

Special Commission

Several proposed laws were pre-
sented to the recent Legislature but
all failed of final passage. It was the
consensus that the entire subject of
motor traffic control, comprising with
some plan for compulsory liability in-
surance on the part of those driving or
owning cars, was so complex and im-
portant that it should not be made the
subject of hasty and ill-considered leg-
islation. The upshot of the many de-
bates in the Senate and House were
the resolves placing the various motor
car problems as well as the carrying
of insurance on all cars for the pro-
tection of the public into the hands of
a special commission.

It is estimated that about 600,000
motor cars will be registered in Mas-
sachusetts before the year is over.
One measure submitted to the Legis-
lature provided for an insurance fee
in connection with the auto registra-
tion fee making the total per car \$40.
This, it was argued, would secure for
the Commonwealth \$24,000,000 a year
and provide for an ample fund for in-
suring each motor vehicle registered
and operated in the highways of the
State.

Would Not Burden Public

It is asserted by men who have given
the subject much thought that the
state could charge but \$20 per car for
registration and a compulsory insur-
ance fee and that this would return
\$12,000,000 a year to the treasury. It is
declared by friends of the idea that
there must be made no onerous bur-
den on the public.

The joint special legislative com-

mittee will be asked, when its per-
sonnel is named and it begins its
work, to consider two most important
points in framing a compulsory motor
vehicle liability insurance law. These
are the imposition of a reasonable tax
and the provision for the quick col-
lection of damages at merely nominal
expense by claimants.

It is declared that the law is be-
coming necessary because there is
scant opportunity for ready and just
settlements in this state today under
present conditions. If the claim
amounts to \$1000 or over it is said
that the claimant is compelled to con-
test for his rights in court and that
this takes not less than two years
under fairly favorable conditions and
that attorneys' fees cut into the sum
asked for to a serious extent. Quick
settlement by the state at a minimum
of cost to the claimant is asked for
by friends of the proposed law. It is,
of course, pointed out that any law
must have ample provision made to
prevent the collection of unjust and
unreasonable claims.

TEACHERS DISTURBED
OVER PAY SCHEDULE

"The elementary teachers throughout
the city are disturbed about the pro-
posed salary schedule upon which the
Boston School Committee must take
action this evening," Miss Anne D. Al-
lard, president of the Boston Elementary
Teachers' Club, declared today. "The
teachers feel that the proposed schedule
will bring about unjust discrimination
between their group and the higher-
salaried groups. The proposed schedule
grants increases ranging from \$24 to
\$600, averaging about \$250 and making
no provision for the elementary teach-
ers as a whole."

"Members of the school committee
admit that it is an unsatisfactory meth-
od of patching the schedule," Miss Al-
lard said. They claim that the present
surplus of approximately \$300,000 is not
sufficient to grant increases to all and
that it had to be expended or turned
back into the city treasury. The teach-
ers in conference with the committee
have offered recommendations as to con-
structive methods of reorganizing the
schedule, such as adopting a uniform
increment of \$120 and establishing a
general anniversary for increases on
Sept. 1. The Boston Elementary Teach-
ers' Club has petitioned the school com-
mittee to grant no increases until suffi-
cient funds are assured to grant in-
creases to all."

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CLASS DAY EXERCISES HELD BY YALE UNIVERSITY CLASSES

College and Sheffield School Graduates Divide Day—
Law School Centennial Observed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16 (Special)—Yale seniors held their annual class day exercises today preliminary to their commencement on Wednesday morning. The class exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School took place this morning with Horace Pease Graves of Dayton, O., in general charge. The exercises were followed by the planting of the class ivy.

This afternoon the Yale seniors opened their class day festivities on the historic old Eli Campus, concluding with the traditional planting of the class ivy. The Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, D. D., LL. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, gave the baccalaureate address before the large audience that thronged Woolsey Hall on Sunday morning. Many other important functions take place today and tomorrow before the commencement exercises on Wednesday.

Sheffield School Exercises
The class exercises in the Sheffield School went off without a hitch before the crowd of graduates, families and friends gathered in the branch of Yale University. The class oration was given by William Lyle Richeson Jr. of New Orleans, quarterback of the Eli championship football team and voted by his class as the most popular, the most to be admired, and the most likely to succeed. Ellsworth R. Littler of Upper Montclair, N. J., who was voted the most original, wittiest, and most entertaining, gave the humorous class prophecy. The class history was delivered by J. L. Radel of Bridgeport, Conn., captain of the Yale lacrosse team, who was voted the most scholarly and most practical.

John J. Lincoln Jr. of Elkhorn, W. Va., chairman of the Sheffield Scientific School Student Council and winner of the Chester Plimpton Memorial prize awarded annually for character, scholarship and general ability, planted the class ivy and read the ode. Members of the Class Day Committee, of which Graves is chairman, are as follows: L. E. DeWeese of Dayton, O.; D. F. Harvey of Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Ingram 3rd of Bronxville, N. Y.

Under the Old Elm
In the Yale College exercises Clifton Samuel Thomson of New York City delivered the class oration under the old elm on the old campus, and Walter Edwards Houghton Jr. of New York City read the class poem. Thomson was chairman of the budget committee and winner of the first of the Henry J. Ten Eyck prizes for excellence in public speaking, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Skull and Bones senior secret society. Houghton was chairman of the Yale Literary Magazine and editor of the Yale Banner and Pot Pourri. He is a member of the Dramatic Association, is a member of Skull and Bones, the Elizabethan Club, Chi Delta Theta, Zeta Psi and the Pundits. The Latin ivy ode was given by Charles Bradford Welles of Hartford, Conn. Welles is a scholar of first rank who has won various prizes for excellence in Greek and Latin as well as in modern languages.

Otis L. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., voted the most original member of his class, was the author of the class history. He was a member of the football team as well as a member of Psi Upsilon, Wolf's Head senior secret society and the Mohicans. The committee in charge was headed by Edwin F. Blair of Dallas, Texas, and included Henry E. Allen of Colebrook, Conn.; Derrick A. January of St. Louis, Mo.; William N. Mallory of Memphis, Tenn.; Charles M. Spofford of Evansville, Ind.; and Charles M. Stewart Jr. of Baltimore, Md.

Law School Centennial
Another event of importance at Yale this morning was the celebration of the Law School Centennial with exercises in memory of the founding of the college in 1824. The one hundredth anniversary exercises at 10 o'clock this morning, with addresses by Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone, LL.D.; George W. Wickersham, LL.D., of New York City; Attorney-General during the Taft Administration, and Theodore S. Woolsey, LL.D. (B. A. Yale 1872, L. B. 1876), emeritus professor of international law. The presiding officer was Dean Thomas W. Swan, Yale 1900, and 400 graduates were present.

The 1918 War Memorial was unveiled this morning by members of the class of 1918 back for their sexennial reunion. Charles Phelps Taft 2d, of Cincinnati, O., presented the Memorial on behalf of the class, and it was accepted by Provost Henry S. Graves, LL.D. (B.A. Yale 1892), for the university.

The Memorial, located in the east side of the vaulted archway leading from Branford Court to Calliope Court in the Memorial Quadrangle, is a tablet carved in stone surmounted by an American Eagle and a sword. It was designed by James Gamble Rogers, B. A. Yale 1889, of New York City, consulting architect of the University and architect of the Memorial Quadrangle.

Baccalaureate Address
In the baccalaureate address Sunday morning Dr. Jefferson, who is a member of the Yale corporation, spoke to the graduates of the college, Scientific School, Law School, Divinity School, Medical School, Nursing School, Art School and Forestry School on the subject of courage which was needed to form a world federation. He said:

There must be a world parliament, a world court and a world police; when these arrive, nations will not be tempted to lift up the sword against a nation. What ought to be done can be done. War ought to be abolished. Let us be brave and put an end to it.

What is the matter with the world today? There are several things the matter with it, and one is that we have too many cowards. The world is plagued and tormented by its cowardice. We are bound by all sorts of slaveries, and we lack the courage to break our shackles. We are lorded over by insolent and galling autocracies and despots, and have not the courage to pull them down. We are tied hand and foot by outgrown traditions and stupid conventionalities, and have not the heroism to set ourselves free.

MUSIC WEEK PLANS FOR 1925 UNDER WAY

Recent Success Followed by More
Elaborate Program Including
Municipal Chorus

Reports of the success of Boston's first Music Week celebration will be made at a final meeting of officers, committees, and the public, called for 3:30 p. m. next Thursday at the Boston Public Library. Plans for a larger celebration next year will be made at that time.

Certain definite benefits already have resulted from the celebration and others are in process of fulfillment, according to Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive chairman and director of activities. In the first place, the Music Week organization has been continued as the Boston Civic Music and Festival Association which now is making plans for next year's "week." Second, talent for a municipal chorus has been found in the forces that produced "Elijah." This has been called upon and now is rehearsing for the opening event of the great convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which is to convene in Boston early in July. It is under the direction of George Sawyer Dunham, who directed "Elijah."

Using the "Elijah" organization as a nucleus it is planned to have an even more ambitious presentation next year and the following years with a view to giving Boston an opportunity to hear great musical works that it might not otherwise have. One great thing about it, and the entire musical program, in fact, according to Mrs. Fisher, will be the development and use of the city's natural talent and resources.

Choruses in near-by towns are looking forward to participating in the Boston activities next year and also to developing programs to be given in their own communities. In this way Boston's second Music Week promises to be better and more widespread than the first one this year.

The Negro choruses is a feature of which Mrs. Fisher expects a great deal. A meeting to organize such a chorus is to be called soon. Music week contributions made by public school children probably will result in a greater use of the schools in next year's programs. Among other things planned are a piano ensemble, a violin choir, etc., besides orchestras, bands, file and drum corps, glee clubs, and choruses, all of which, now that their possibilities have been discovered, will be used more prominently next year.

John A. O'Shea, director of music in the Boston Public Schools, thinks that the regular work of the schools can be directed successfully to such an end and that such participation will serve as a desirable incentive for the children who have been notably benefited by this year's activities. Mrs. Fisher reports, further, that with an expenditure of only \$15,000, including the presentation of "Elijah," the Music Week committee has finished its work without a deficit. Reports from the committees of 400 cities which this year celebrated musical festivals in observance of National Music Week, reveal the fact that Boston's event was outstanding in completeness of city-wide co-operation, in the diversity of events and in the number of people musically participating, which amply fulfilled the ideal of the slogan—"Music for the People by the People."

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RELIGIOUS LIBERAL MEETING PLANNED

Student Federation to Hold
Second Annual Conference
at Mt. Holyoke College

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 16 (Special)—By invitation of Mount Holyoke College the second annual conference of the Student Federation of Religious Liberals will be held upon its campus June 21-28. Its first conference was held at the Isles of Shoals in July, 1923, with an attendance of 265 young people representing 75 colleges and universities in 20 states of the United States and Canada. There is this year every expectation of exceeding that number.

Mount Holyoke offers those attending many natural attractions in the way of opportunities for sports and hikes, having, as it does, two lakes within its own boundaries, while Mounts Tom and Holyoke close at hand challenge those who are ambitious for a taste of mountain climbing. The college plant is at the disposal of the delegates and will provide comfortable living quarters, as well as adequate accommodations both for the meetings and the entertainments.

The program, as arranged, follows the systematic plan of morning chapel, a forenoon lecture, round-table discussions, a talk out of doors in the late afternoon, either a lecture or an entertainment in the evening, and a candlelight service on the pageant field to close the day. On Sunday the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of Boston will preach at the morning service, and Albert A. Pollard, also of Boston, will conduct the evening service.

On Monday, the topics will center around the general subject of "Religion in Its Relation to Public Service"; Tuesday will be International Day, while the remaining days of the week will be devoted to religious themes and their direct bearing upon modern and individual life. Each round table will be presided over by one of the young people, with an eminent person as counselor.

The list of speakers includes the following: J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, 1920-1922; Dr. John Murray Alwood, President of Lawrence University; Mr. Richard C. Cabot, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Frank C. Doan, Ph. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine; the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, professor of Biblical literature, Amherst College; the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. John H. Melish, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, Weston, Mass.; Albert A. Pollard, Brookline, Mass.; the Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy, Milton, Mass.; the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president Mount Holyoke College.

Mrs. Frank C. Doan, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Palfrey Perkins, of Weston, Mass.; Miss Evelyn Sears, and Mrs. Harold E. B. Speight, of Boston, Mass., have accepted the invitation to be chaperones. The Federation has its headquarters at 16 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

STATE COLLEGE HOLDS EXERCISES

KINGSTON, R. I., June 16 (Special)—Fifty-three degrees were conferred at the commencement exercises of the Rhode Island State College, held in Lippitt Hall this morning. Dr. William Luther Lewis, president of George Washington University, delivered the commencement address. The baccalaureate address, delivered yesterday by Dr. Howard Edwards, president of the college, stressed the importance of religion. The annual musical service, incidental to commencement, was held last evening at the Village Church under the direction of Prof. E. S. Hosmer. The attendance of alumni this year is the largest in the history of Rhode Island State College commencements. Prof. Clovis W. Mitchell of Smithfield, a graduate of the class of 1908; was elected president of the Alumni Association.

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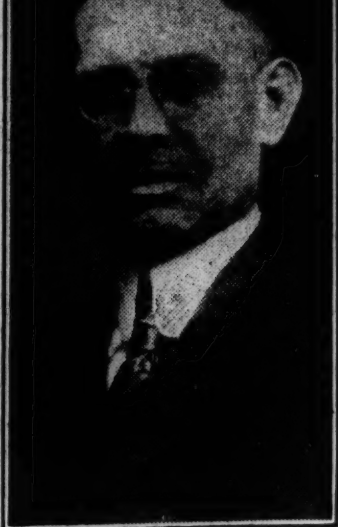
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CHRISTIE B. CROWELL

BROWN CLASS DAY EXERCISES BEGIN

Dr. Faunce Urges Individuality
in Baccalaureate Address

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16 (Special)—Brown University class day exercises were held this afternoon, the program opening with a band concert and promenade on the campus to be followed by addresses and the reading of the class ode, the class poem and the prophecy. Ivy Day exercises will be held at the Women's College on Tuesday and on Wednesday the university graduation exercises will be held.

"A democracy which leads to an intellectual melting pot, a drab mass in which individual taste and conviction have disappeared, is a pseudo-democracy and a tyranny," said Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of the university, in his address yesterday in the First Baptist Meeting House.

"To educate one John Hay," Dr. Faunce continued, "is to do more for the world than to give diplomas to a thousand men intellectually clever and morally vulgar. We do not want college students like bricks in a row, each one eight inches by four, by two, each one eight inches by four by two, each one eight inches by four by two, finest possible self."

Dr. Faunce spoke of the radio as the potential symbol of a world speaking alike, hearing alike and thinking alike; of a world in which mediocre thought is broadcast to make mediocre minds; of an intellectually level world without out mountains or even hills of individuality.

President Faunce said there is imminent danger of graduates plunging into the stream of life and becoming one of the mob in mind; one of many instead of one out of many. He charged Brown men to accept individual responsibility, to steel the will to righteousness and to serve their country in two things, obedience to law and promotion of peace.

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WOMEN SEEKING POLITICAL VIEWS

League to Publish Comment of
Candidates

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 16 (Special)—Christie B. Crowell, the new Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Vermont is believed by Vermont Masons to have the distinction of holding probably more Masonic offices than any other Mason in New England. He has been an active worker for the past 20 years. Besides being Grand Master of Vermont, he holds the following offices:

Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of New Jersey; Grand Representative of the Grand Council of New York; Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Panama, near the Grand Lodge of Vermont; Past High Priest, Fort Dummer Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., Brattleboro; Past District Deputy Grand High Priest, Seventh Capital District of Vermont; Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont; Past Third Illustrious Master of Connecticut Valley Council, No. 16, R. & S. M., Brattleboro; Past District Deputy Grand Master, Fifth Cryptic District; Grand Principal Conductor of Work, Grand Council, R. & S. M. of Vermont; Past Commander Beausant Commandery, No. 7, K. T., Brattleboro; Past President Order of High Priesthood of Vermont; Past Grand Master, Webster Lodge of Perfection, Brattleboro; present secretary of Webster Lodge of Perfection; Past Sovereign Prince William Vinton Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Brattleboro; present secretary William Vinton Council, P. of J.; Past Most Wise Master, Delta Chapter Rose Croix, Burlington; Present Most Wise Master, Marsh O. Perkins Chapter, Rose Croix, Brattleboro; Past Commander-in-Chief Vermont Consistory, Burlington; Past First Lieutenant Commander, Vermont Council of Delegation; Grand Sovereign Red Cross of Constantine; honorary member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Past Master Columbian Lodge No. 38, A. & F. M., Brattleboro; Past District Deputy Grand Master, Eighth Masonic District; life member of Ars Quatuor Coronati Lodge of London and of the New York Order of High Priesthood; member of Mt. Sinai Shrine, Montpelier, and the Boston Masonic Club. Mr. Crowell is also president of the National Roque Association and district trustee of the Brattleboro Kiwanis Club.

BOY SCOUTS CLEAN UP CITY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (Special)—More than 2000 tired but jubilant Boy Scouts are being praised for the good results of an all-day clean-up campaign waged Saturday, the first district-wide drive of this kind ever conducted here. Each troop took charge of a certain assigned territory, and streets, parks, back yards, and vacant lots were cleared of refuse.

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Information about candidates of all political parties for Governor of Massachusetts and for the United States Senate is to be gathered and made available to all members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and others, according to announcement made from the headquarters of the league in Boston, today. The information is to be published in pamphlet form, which is to be ready for distribution the middle of August, nearly a month before the state primary.

Information sought is not to be in the form of "yes" or "no" answers to specific questions. Instead candidates will be asked to give their views on certain outstanding public issues. The senatorial candidates will be asked to pass upon national questions; the candidates for Governor, to express views on certain state questions and policies.

In addition, information about registration and conduct of primaries will be made available.

The National League of Women Voters is pledged to print the platforms of the two political parties as soon as possible after their conventions. The platforms are to appear on the ballot for purposes of easy comparison. Should a third party arise, its platform probably will be included.

After the Massachusetts state primary on Sept. 9, adequate and straightforward explanations of the questions which are to appear on the ballot for the state election are assured by the Massachusetts league.

KIRSTEIN HEADS LIBRARY BOARD

In accordance with a policy adopted a year ago, Louis E. Kirstein has succeeded to the presidency of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, the Rev. A. T. Connolly retiring. The office of vice-president, left vacant by Mr. Kirstein, was taken by Judge Michael J. Murray, of the Municipal Court.

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Free Tenements for Idle Workers

Lonsdale Company Issues Notice
to Its Tenants

LONSDALE, R. I., June 16 (Special)—The Lonsdale Company has notified tenants among its houses that during June, July and August, unless the present mill curtailment undergoes radical changes for the better, charges for rent will remain as now in force. Persons in the company's employ working less than half-time will pay half rent for company tenements. Tenants who have no work will be permitted to remain in tenements rent free.

Throughout the Blackstone Valley cotton and silk mills are running from 36 to 48 hours per week with production cut to from 30 to 70 per cent of normal.

GENERAL GREENE HOME DEDICATED

ANTHONY, R. I., June 16 (Special)—An estimated 5000 persons saw dedicated on Saturday the restored home of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Rhode Island's foremost Revolutionary War soldier. The dedication was under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Gov. William S. Flynn represented the State and Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, U. S. A., the Nation. Former Attorney-General Herbert A. Rice spoke for the patriotic societies.



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Village Smithy Was in Cambridge, Says Daughter of Longfellow

Miss Alice Longfellow Corrects Statements Emanating From British Press That Poem Concerned English Smith

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow could have little realized the significance that would be placed by an English press in 1924 upon a note he scribbled idly to a friend one day in 1840: "My pen has not been very prolific of late; only a little poetry has trickled from it. There will be a kind of ballad on a blacksmith in the next Knickerbocker (November) which you may consider, if you please, as a song in praise of your ancestor at Newbury, (the first Stephen Longfellow.)"

Today Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, who lives at Craigie House, the Longfellow homestead in Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass., said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the controversy was needless. She said:

"As a child I was always perfectly familiar with the smithy down the street here at the corner of Brattle and Story streets, and never had any doubt but that it was the original of the poem. Mr. Longfellow passed this smithy every morning on his walks to the village. He never was in England for any sufficiently long period to pass any point, a smithy or otherwise, for any considerable consecutive number of mornings. And we have all the remembrances here in this house, of this smithy. Pieces of the tree, the book bound in wooden covers and with the children's signatures made from it. The chair made from it. I don't see how there can be any question. Besides, all the English relatives of the family lived in Yorkshire."

The dispatches nevertheless have affirmed emphatically that the Kent smithy—"the original of the poem"—is about to disappear. "The appearance of the smithy at present hardly meets the description in the poem," they add, however. "The spreading chestnut tree vanished long ago, being felled because it darkened the neighboring houses, and the building now is to go for an equally utilitarian reason; its site is wanted in furtherance of a street widening plan."

Poet Visited England

Longfellow of course did visit England. He did have occasion to visit Eliza Cook, the poetess, in St. Mary Grey Kent. There was then a smithy there, one which Kent and all England too has apparently remained secure ever since in believing was the one that provided impetus for the verses. But there seems little beyond the bare assertion to affirm it.

What have we to support the Cambridge contention? There is the table which reads "Near this spot stood the spreading chestnut tree and the smithy referred to in Longfellow's poem, 'The Village Blacksmith.'"

In the editorial note, appended to the poem in the authorized edition of Longfellow's poems is the following comment: "The suggestion of the poem from the smith which the poet passed daily, and which stood beneath a horse chestnut tree not far from his house in Cambridge. The tree, against the protests of Mr. Longfellow and others, was removed in 1876."

The smith lived in the house which is now the Cock Horse Inn. Many things tend to show he was the original of the poem. Growing in one of its flower-bordered lawns now is a horse-chestnut tree. Moreover, this tree, slender, gracefully shaped, is known to be a slip of the old tree which stood in the next dooryard in 1840 when the poem was written and under which a smithy's anvil rang and showered its vermillion sparks.

From the present owner, Miss Frances Gage, is to be had the story of the house itself, known always since that time to Cambridge history as the home of the village blacksmith. The house was built in 1811 by Torrey Hancock, himself a blacksmith by trade. It was Dexter Pratt to whom Hancock sold the house about 1833, who was known in the village as the smith of the poem. For perhaps more than 25 years Pratt's family occupied the house. Later the house passed from Pratt ownership to the Howe family, prominent in Abolitionist activities.

Two Are Unconcerned

So through two years figures well-known in one way or another have been associated with the square house set back from the street, bowered now with delicate wisteria and with its small, clipped lawns bordered with proud, long-stemmed tulips, topaz iris, dusky panies.

There are two to whom it is a matter of the utmost unconcern that the

English press has opened such an argument that would—if the contention were supported—wrest from them whatever honor accrues to their residence in the home always believed here

lovely old landscape papers vaguely reminiscent of the manner of Louis XVI in low-ceiled rooms. Fragile glass candlesticks with crystal pendants. Slender spears of sunshine picking charily at bits of pewter or brass here and there. On the mantelpiece the squat, faded figure of the toy which gave the inn its name, a cock horse, come from Liberty's in England to Miss Gage when she was a little girl. It is past its best days now. Its spots, like unto a leopard's ones, perhaps are dulled. Its best lines of a once smart figure have grown heavy and obscure. But anyone can see that its charm has melted, not disappeared.

English press has opened such an argument that would—if the contention were supported—wrest from them whatever honor accrues to their residence in the home always believed here

The dispatches nevertheless have affirmed emphatically that the Kent smithy—"the original of the poem"—is about to disappear. "The appearance of the smithy at present hardly meets the description in the poem," they add, however. "The spreading chestnut tree vanished long ago, being felled because it darkened the neighboring houses, and the building now is to go for an equally utilitarian reason; its site is wanted in furtherance of a street widening plan."

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WOMEN ADVOCATE TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Prohibition Meeting at Kingsway Hall Hears of Progress Made Against Liquor Habit

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4.—Miss Agnes Slack, who presided over the meeting of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Kingsway Hall,

liceable, as formerly they had been regarded as serfs.

Temperance work in the Straits Settlements, Burma, and Ceylon was an entirely different proposition to that in Japan. In the Straits Settlements the problem was complicated by the number of Chinese-born people, and a large Malay and Muhammadan community, practically untouched by Western civilization. Ceylon included the Tamil and Cingalese peoples, with the usual European population. In Ceylon there was a very strong temperance movement amongst the Buddhist population, and a great deal of propaganda, by means of exhibitions and poster advertisements, was also being carried on by the Europeans on the island.

Mrs. Lee Cowie, of Invercargill, New Zealand, described how the struggle for prohibition in New Zealand began with the gaining of local option, which coincided with the enfranchisement of New Zealand women. A victory for prohibition had been won at three separate elections in New Zealand, but every time the people had been cheated out of the logical result of the liquor polls by the method of counting the votes.

Miss Tinning, a temperance worker in China, described the terrible effects of opium in West China, and morphine in East China. Temperance teaching, however, was active, not only in the Chinese universities, but also in the normal schools, while business efficiency versus alcohol was being preached in commercial circles.

Mrs. Solly, of South Africa, described her 30 years' work for temperance in South Africa, which began in Port Elizabeth where the women were the best organized, and gradually spread over the whole of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. During the war the temperance women in Cape Town provided a hall for the soldiers' recreation, and refreshments.

The women asked the Government to shut up the public bars, and to restrict the sale of liquor. Today South Africa was watching America's great social experiment with great interest. South Africa was closer to America than to England, and most of its business was transacted with the United States.

OTTAWA ASKS NEW STATUS

OTTAWA, Ont., June 12 (Special Correspondence).—A movement to make the District of Ottawa and Hull a federal district, under commission government, has been launched. Surrounding municipalities approve establishment of a federal district commission, with powers to develop physical features and public services. Under the law, the Dominion is powerless to impose any obligations on the provinces in respect to the use and development of land, but provincial acts can be passed, allowing municipalities to delegate such of their powers to the commission as they see fit.

Here Lived the "Village Blacksmith"



The Cock Horse, Brattle Street, Cambridge, Where Dexter Pratt Abode at the Time Longfellow Wrote the Poem.

originally to have belonged to the smithy of the poem. One is Lawrence, sleek, polished black, still profoundly awayed by the mercurial energies of kittenhood. Then there is Tommy, boldly striped of coat, equally bold of temperament, fearless of eye. Lawrence has jade eyes, a fluffy, sportive tail and somewhat the leaping habit of mind of a young intellectual. His greatest cross at the moment is large flies of an entrancing metallic blue which decline to wait for his paws to settle firmly upon them.

Tommy has cares, too, of a more advanced cat, and contemplates them slightly more sagely, seeking to deal with them in a more decorous manner, as becomes one who will presently be a grown cat and with all the dignities of the state. Nevertheless, to both Lawrence and Tommy just now the flowers in the narrow garden bordering the lawn of their residence—disputed though its history may be—are much more important than any controversy could be. Bright and tantalizing they are, things of the moment, to be tapped, smelt delicately of, and enjoyed to the full. The leaves of the horse-chestnut chequers the lawn with dancing squares of sun that can be chased but never caught, a fascinating business.

And their attitude, in the midst of all the geographic confusion going on, is one of the serenest unconcern. They seem to feel "we can take it or leave it; at least here we live, here we stay." Lawrence and Tommy continue to maintain their busy lives among frail cream clove pins and vines that fret the kindly dulled ochre of the house. They dash about with impartial welcomes for stern professors and youthful students alike come to lunch and dine, high-tempered and elegant, and with the same degree of respect for everyone—a most moderate one.

Within the house things have not been greatly changed. Some few hostesses paid to an advanced time. But

Not much was to be found, when Miss Gage took possession of the house which she leased from 1913 and purchased this year, that would tell the friendly things of people who had lived there before her. A few fragments of the trivia always left behind when people move, nothing of much consequence. A yellowed account book, "Dexter Pratt," all but faded from its cover, and thrust with apparent attempt at hiding under the eaves in an attic where frail festoons of spider's lace stirred gently in far corners. One of the first books of the Charles River bank. A scrap of crumbling envelope with minute writing, turned brown. A scrap of mauve ribbon. The torn cover of a child's book. Nothing about the village blacksmith.

But there is the poem. With its unmistakable Cambridge flavor. There is the fact that Longfellow accepted a chair made from the wood of that spreading chestnut tree when it was hewn down in '76, from the Cambridge school children, and which stands now in the study at Craigie House. There is the book, too, with its carved covers, and its 700 names. And when Longfellow went to town mornings, to the dim friendliness and amiable converse of the Old Corner Bookstore he certainly passed down Brattle Street. Past the village smith's door, and the spreading chestnut tree—in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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recently, referred to her recent visit to Lithuania and the wonderful work for temperance which was there being carried on by the Lithuanian church. Miss Flora Strout, recently returned from the East, explained that the general idea that the West was responsible for the drinking habits of the East were without foundation, as these countries brewed their own native liquors. Sake had been drunk for centuries in Japan, and toddy and arrack in India, Burma, and Ceylon. In Japan, she had traveled 10,000 miles, and spoken to 6000 students in the cause of temperance. A splendid spirit was manifesting itself among the young people. During the next 25 years Japan would not only be "dry," but would lead the world in other reforms. Madame Tajima, the valued president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan, presided over a membership of 5000 women. The advance in the status of Japanese women was "now very no-

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SUNSET STORIES

Randall's Experiment

FAR-AWAY things interested Randall more than near-to things.

When he was learning to talk, he would stretch his hands toward the moon, saying: "Det it down, oh, det it down!" As he grew older, he kept on wanting the far-away things.

One day when Randall was helping his father feed the hens, he saw some birds flying far away, high over head. "Oh, oh, oh! I wish I had a bird of my own—one that could fly so high that I could not even see it," cried he.

"Wouldn't you like a baby chick as well?" asked his father. "I will give you one if you like." But Randall insisted that he wished a bird, a bird that could fly far, far away.

His father smiled at himself, as he told him that he could catch any bird in the whole world if he would first put salt on its tail. "What could be easier than that?" chuckled Randall, running to the house for a pocketful of salt.

It was several days before he was able to get near enough to a bird to put salt on its tail. He was beginning to think that there must be a joke in what his father had said. Finally, however, he actually did get near enough to a bird and into his pocket darted his hand for salt. But before he realized what he was doing he had thrown the salt away and had taken the little bird tenderly in his hands.

It was a baby bird that had not learned to fly much. While its mother was away looking for food for her little family, it had been looking at the overhanging eaves of tree tops and roofs, and longing to fly away to them. Out of the nest it hopped bravely. But, alas, it could not fly away to the distant, far-away places. It fluttered down and perched unsteadily on the top rail of the fence where a few minutes later Randall found it.

Randall opened his hands and looked at the little fellow as it sat blinking at him. "It isn't nearly as pretty as a baby chick," he said to himself. "After all, the far-away things are no better than the near-to ones." The bird blinked its eyes, opened its beak and stretched its wings. "Cheep, cheep, cheep! How much better off I was in the nest," it chirped.

Randall understood what it wanted, so he climbed up to its nest in the overhanging eave and put it back among its brothers and sisters. When

the mother bird returned she found all her babies safe and sound, with their beaks wide open for their supper. She never knew that one of them had tried to run away. "I'll take that baby chick, Daddy, if you'll give it to me," shouted Randall, as he ran to find his father. "Now, honest injin, own up, Daddy. Weren't you playing a trick on me when you told me to put salt on birds' tails to catch them? Didn't you mean that if I could get close enough to put salt on their tails I could catch them?"

His father laughed and said: "Perhaps that is what I meant. Take your choice of the chicks. And you won't need to put salt on its tail to catch it." Randall laughed and said he was so glad his father was "jokey."

SWISS EMIGRATION SHOWS BIG INCREASE

GENEVA, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—According to a report presented to the Swiss Federal Council, the number of Swiss who emigrated overseas in 1923 was 8066, as compared with 5987 in the previous year. Those who went to the States numbered more than half the total number of emigrants, namely, 4545. Canada came next with 1500, while Brazil and the Argentine claimed 514 and 618, respectively. Of the remainder, 231 went to some part of Africa, 99 to Australia, 35 to Mexico and 23 to Central America.

As regards the occupations of those who left Switzerland during the year, the largest majority were either land workers or industrial workers, the former numbering 2487, and the latter 2287. Tradesmen numbered 1102, domestic servants 769, and hotel employees 266, while 964 followed other callings or none at all.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Lorado Taft's Round Table

Chicago, June 10 (Special Correspondence) INVITATION to the family table of the Midway Studios admits the guest to an intimate acquaintance with Lorado Taft's theories of humanizing art and, dare it be said, of socializing artists. Everyone who thinks about it knows that sculpture is something that remote from daily life and that sculptors as well as their brother artists may enjoy being alone rather than in a company with which they must share their opinions.

Mr. Taft argues that art in its various expressions and the creative artists of the Renaissance were both human and social, and as a reminder has reconstructed the studio of Donatello in sculptured figures, and has erected the bronze doors of Ghiberti to serve as a background for a living pageant of the Renaissance. The tableaux will present the chief personages of the time of Donatello, enacted by Mr. Taft's studio workers and their neighbors, and eventually the scenes will be filmed to be used educationally.

Every noon, the young men and women sculptors, a score and over, meet at table in Mr. Taft's studio where the fountain plays and about the walls are fragments of colossal figures and models of the monumental works in granite in Denver, in Washington and in Chicago. Lorado Taft sits at the head of the table, and as a generous luncheon is served an animated conversation reveals the ideals of poet and sculptor for the common realization of his own dreams. In this atmosphere the plaster figures become real in their sphere and related to the stage of the human drama of today.

In Donatello's Age

"In the age of Donatello, sculpture was alive to the people," said Mr. Taft. "The figures were vital in everyday matters. Now there is a deep gulf between the people and a museum and those who come to see them. Frankly, much sculpture is condemned to forgetfulness by being poorly placed and insufficiently lighted. We place works in a corner in the dark, which were created for full sunlight. No wonder we overlook them. In their original settings, lights and shadows played upon the sculptured surfaces vitalizing the design. In poorly lighted galleries, statues and reliefs lose their values. They become dead things. It is important that museums take up this matter of lighting sculpture well placed."

"I have great hopes for the possibilities of the figures in the department at the Art Institute," continued Mr. Taft, as the writer followed him to the recreated studio of Donatello. "Humanizing sculpture is the secret that will connect the young child with the life of the artist and his friends. The greatest art of Italy was created by youth. Donatello was only 17 when he went to Rome after he had helped Ghiberti cast the great bronze doors for the Baptistery. He was less than 30 when he designed his young manhood, modeled his St. George and his David. My own young people modeled the figures to reproduce his studio. They cast the plasters of his works which might have been there. Donatello is not here, but we can fancy he might walk in any minute."

"Suppose the Children's Room had a small model of this studio of old days. At the right we could introduce a servant sweeping the room. It might be only a peep-show with a written label. Yet would it not be more interesting if a phonograph stood here in which the visitor would drop his coin and the servant was supposed to sweep. I can hear it. How interested the children would be when a voice began: 'Yes, here I am, young people, as you expected I would be, sweeping the floor for my master Donatello. These figures scattered about show you how he can grow from the dust of the earth to the little prophets. Suppose they saw Michelangelo making the satyr's head, or had a glimpse of Benedetto da Maiano's studio at an hour when his three rascally friends drop in. Machiavelli the politician, Pietro Melini who gave the money for the pulp which the sculptor is making for San Croce, and Filippo Strozzi for

whom he is shortly to design a tomb. Children would never forget the history of that group. Nobody would stand the sculptor's noble John Baptist to lend its note of idealism."

Children are to be encouraged to invent plays of their own to act among the sculpture at the Art Institute. A third plan is a series of motion pictures of models of famous sculptures in which the pedestal turns slowly and different points of view reveal their particular beauties under correct lighting. In conclusion Mr. Taft said:

"Something must be done to humanize art. It is aloof in this country. We frame it and we leave it. We must take it into our imaginations and make it alive."

Field adventures are undertaken by Mr. Taft as the chairman of the Art Extension Committee of the Better Community Movement of the University of Illinois. The last week of June will record a pilgrimage of men and women representatives from organizations in not less than one hundred Illinois towns. They will meet at Starved Rock State Park and from there will follow the highways to small cities having works of art in sculpture, gardens, collections of pictures or examples of landscaping—west to the picturesque Apple River Cañon, to Savannah, with its Black Hawk Park on the Mississippi preserving the natural landscape, and returning by way of the valleys of the Illinois and the Fox and Rock rivers. Community advisers, high schools and women's clubs will entertain the pilgrims at conferences, and neighborly enthusiasm will stimulate whole communities to undertake plans for the preservation and the understanding of the beautiful. All this enters into Lorado Taft's idea of humanizing art, that is making it a part of our educational opportunity and its activities.

LENA M. McCALLUE.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 3 (Special Correspondence) AT THE annual meeting of the Shakespeare's Birthplace Trustees, it was officially reported that last year's number of pilgrims to Stratford-upon-Avon was 11,516, while the number of Americans signing the admission books was 38,824. The frequent assertion that these two historic haunts exercise an appeal only on citizens of other countries than England is thus refuted.

Congrave's "The Way of the World" has now passed its hundredth performance at the Lyric, Hammersmith. When its run ends Nigel Playfair will present Clifford Bax's "Midsummer Madness," with music by Armstrong Gibbs.

The management of St. Martin's Theatre have obtained a double bill "The Great Cham Mystery," by Allan Monkhouse, and "Confession," by W. P. Chase. "In the Next Room," a mystery melodrama by Eleanor Robson and Harriet Ford, is also to be presented at St. Martin's.

Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound" has achieved the distinction of being performed at five different London theatres. The last one to stage it is the Comedy. This author's new drama, "Fading Leaves," will after a month's trial in the provinces, have its London production toward the middle of July.

This year's summer festival at Stratford-upon-Avon starts on July 14, and ends Aug. 30. There is to be a four-weeks preliminary season in London, the program commencing with "The Taming of the Shrew."

The latest site suggested for the often-projected Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in London is in Whitehall, almost under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. If the Government, to whom it belongs, gives the land free of charge, all will be well and building operations can begin at once. The committee do not insist that only Shakespeare's works should be performed.

Ivor Novello is to appear at the Prince of Wales Theatre in "The Rat," written by David Lestrange. This name is said to be a joint pseudonym adopted by Ivor Novello and Constance Collier. The piece has already been on a provincial tour.

A new comedy by C. K. Munro is to be produced by Dennis Eadie at the Royal in August.

At Glastonbury, commencing on Aug. 2, there is to be a summer school devoted to the study of medieval drama and music, with rehearsals of a series of French plays written by Laurence Housman and lectures by G. R. Catterton and others. These will be followed by festival performances of Thomas Hardy's "Queen of Cornwall," with Rutland Boughton.

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Newly Discovered Portrait by Savage



Edward Savage Jr., Painted by His Father

WHAT is believed to be one of the most important paintings of the early American school to be discovered in a long time is Edward Savage Jr.'s portrait of his father, Edward Savage Sr., which has recently been acquired by Ross H. Maynard, a collector well-known in Boston, at present a resident of East Middlebury, Vt. The picture was painted about 1803 and years later was given by Savage's son to the grandfather of the man from whom Mr. Maynard bought the portrait, William E. Parsons 2d, who resides in Springfield, Mass.

Of a parallel interest with the painting is a silver cup, made by Paul Revere and given by him to Edward



Cup Made by Paul Revere

Savage Jr. in infancy. This cup bears Revere's mark. It is now owned by Mr. Maynard, who acquired it from William E. Parsons 2d, the latter's father having received it in infancy from Edward Savage Jr. in 1869.

The cup, which is illustrated herewith, carries the letters E. S., engraved by Revere, and the birth years of the two Parsons, 1869 and 1900.

Particular interest attaches to this find because so few of Edward Savage's paintings are known to exist, not more than six, according to historians in art, not counting several miniatures that have been located.

This portrait is supposed to represent the painter's son at about the age of

eight. It is charming in characterization, beautiful in color and well composed and well drawn. Its quality helps support the growing contention of several authorities on American art of the early period that Savage was a more important painter than one might think after reading Dunlap's history of the artists of those times. Of particular interest is the use of still life.

Frank W. Bayley of Boston, an expert on the early American period, intimates in his book that Dunlap much underrated Savage, both as a painter and as an engraver. F. W. Tenkamp, in his "American Graphic Art," revised edition, has a great deal to say about the skill and taste of Savage as an engraver, and certainly Savage's engravings are eagerly sought by collectors today. He is said to have spent four years, off and on, working on the well-known Washington group engraving, "Family Group at Mt. Vernon."

Savage painted three known portraits of George Washington, one being on commission in 1789 for Harvard College. Closely resembling the Harvard portrait is another George Washington, with a companion portrait of Martha Washington, owned by the Henry Adams family, Washington, D. C.

Modern Indian Art at British Empire Exhibition

LONDON, June 3.—In the Palace of Arts the thought and life of India are expressed in their modern developments. The Calcutta school of painting

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ing seeks to revive the traditional Indian style and motives: the Bombay school—despite its proximity to the great treasures of ancient Hindu art at Ajanta, Bagh and other places—is still under western influence. Unfortunately the poorest phases of European art were all that reached India, yet the Indians forgot their own art almost entirely.

One day, however, more than a quarter of a century ago, the artist, Abanindranath Tagore (nephew of the poet Sir Rabindranath), discovered an old Indo-Persian illuminated manuscript in his father's library. He was greatly affected by the drawings in this book, and was inspired by them to begin a Radha-Krishna series of pictures abandoned once and for all European style and methods. These were the finest works that Abanindranath has produced, nor has he since surpassed them. About the same period he found a congenial friend in Mr. E. B. Havell, then principal of the Government School of Art in Calcutta, who desired to promote a revival of Indian art. Abanindranath became vice-principal at the school.

About this time a few young Japanese artists came to India and lived with the Tagores and painted many pictures of Indian subjects on silk. This brought to the Bengal school an influence from Japan which is still noticeable.

In 1916 the Tagores founded the Vichitra Art School in Calcutta, and in 1919 a branch school at Sir Ratan Nath's International University at Santiniketan, 100 miles from Calcutta. Their chief student was Nandalal Bose, who soon became art master himself, and who is now traveling with Sir Rabindranath in China.

In the Palace of Arts this school is represented by a number of examples, although many of them show characteristic qualities. Perhaps the best is N. Bose's "Parvati's Grief." The rejected Parvati is shown grieving with her attendant under a pine tree in the Himalayas. There is a distinct influence in this picture, both of Chinese and Japanese technique, but this results in a loss of strength and character. There is also by the same artist a charming and delicate drawing on a much smaller scale.

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Music News and Reviews

Norwich Musical Festival

NORWICH, Eng., May 26 (Special Correspondence)—It has long been possible to enjoy musical performances given in the Cathedral by the Norwich Philharmonic and Choral societies under the baton of Dr. Frank Bates. The rendering of Haydn's "Creation" on the afternoon of May 8 was, however, of unusual interest, in that the chorus was reinforced by de-jachmura from 23 different musical societies drawn from every part of Norfolk and Suffolk. These societies are affiliated with the East Anglian Association of Musical Societies.

The second Norwich festival has just been held in Norwich. The number of entries has increased from 227 to 352, and of competitors from 1136 to 1900. Many of the competitors came from villages of not more than 600 inhabitants; and the influence of the Women's Institute movement has been felt in stimulating interest in the festival among people of the country districts.

No money prizes are awarded in the Norwich festivals, but certificates are given, and in many cases medals or banners, to be held by the winners for one year.

For the rendering of a madrigal by Wilbye first place was won by a choral society from the town where, in the sixteenth century, the composer was baptized.

Koussevitzky Conducts Stravinsky Program

PARIS, June 6 (Special Correspondence)—At the Opéra M. Koussevitzky has given a whole program of Stravinsky. The latest device of M. Stravinsky is frequently to banish from the orchestra the string instruments. On this basis he has constructed a concerto for piano in which violins, altos

and cellos are suppressed. Only the double basses from time to time moan. The concert was remarkably played by M. Stravinsky himself.

Among other composers in recent programs of M. Koussevitzky figured Florent Schmitt and Prokofiev. "Les Mirages" of Florent Schmitt show an eagerness for frantic rhythms and violent colors, above all in the second part, "Tristesse Chevauchée," which carries one away in its bewildering race. But Florent Schmitt does not renounce the soft accents of melody; witness "Tristesse de Pan" on a theme by Paul Fort, very lyrical and quiet; and the contrast is most effective.

As for M. Prokofiev, he has illustrated a strange poem of Constantin Belmonte after an inscription on the wall of an Akkadian temple showing seven demons, represented as the authors of humanity's miseries. The solo tenor sings an incantation of the priest trying to exorcise the demons, with a crowd of chorists. It is a very curious musical illustration, which lacks neither descriptive power nor animation. And the technique is not after all so anarchic as it looks.

Chicago Art Institute

CHICAGO, June 12.—The etchings and dry points by Seymour Haden from the Buckingham Collection will be a prominent feature of the summer exhibitions at the Chicago Art Institute. They have been installed by their curator, Frederick W. Gookin, in one of the print galleries on the main floor. In another gallery, etchings and dry points of D. Y. Cameron, also from the Buckingham Collection, 38 in number, may also be studied. They show a wide diversity of subjects, from quaint architectural studies to quiet pools of water and interesting landscapes.

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NEXT WEEK—KEMPT

THE RADIO PAGE

SUPER-REGENERATION BUILDS UP WAVELENGTHS REDUCED BY SET

Bishop Circuit Based on Theory of Squaring the Amplification by Halving the Incoming Wavelength

This article by the well-known experimenter, Leon W. Bishop, I.X.P., is written from the viewpoint of an experienced amateur speaking to a group of several equally experienced. It is merely the idea for a very effective type of receiver still in its early stages of development. Unless one has plenty of time and knowledge of radio, the set described should not even be contemplated. For the dyed-in-the-wool fans it offers untold possibilities and it is offered for their approval.

The interesting fact in the super-heterodyne is that an oscillating tube in the circuit produces a frequency different from the incoming frequency of the signal, the sum of the difference of the two frequencies resulting in a lesser frequency of between 17,000 and 25,000 meters. This frequency is amplified by the use of radio frequency at long wavelengths, which is highly efficient at this point.

There are other methods outside of radio frequency at long wavelengths that are highly efficient. Take for instance the super-regenerator, now discarded and termed "stupid degeneration," but remember that super-regeneration is still a dark horse. The following experiment opens up a new and original line of radio investigation.

Did it ever occur to you that the frequencies of an oscillating tube could be added to an incoming frequency? These frequencies could be so added that they would result in an exceptionally short wavelength, say 30 meters? You remember when Mr. Armstrong brought out the point of the super-regenerator, that he halved the wavelength we squared the amplification? You fellows who have experimented with the super-regenerator realize the wonderful amplification on the music bands of this circuit and can appreciate what the amplification would be at 30 meters.

Various Tube Actions

The following is a description of one of these circuits used here in the laboratories of I.X.P., utilizing only

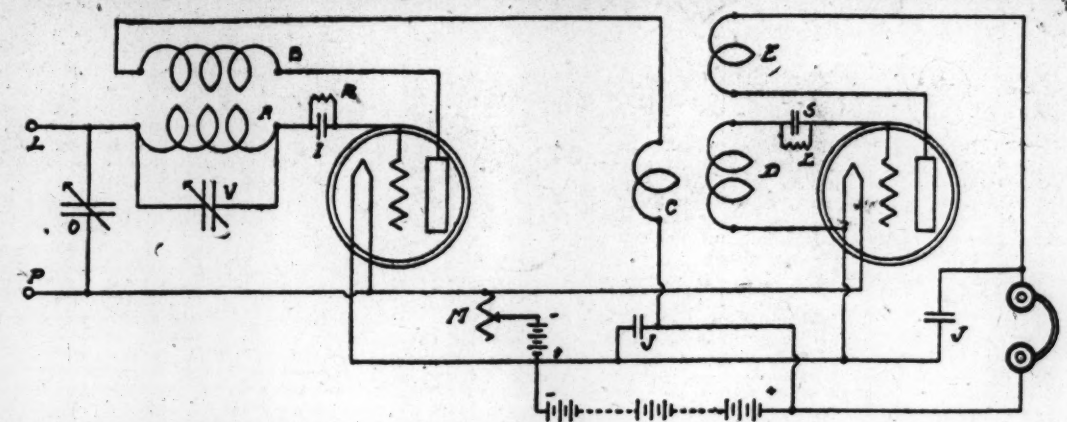
two tubes. We will let you fellows figure out the number of actions occurring in the tubes.

The in-put to the circuit is from a loop, which is connected to L and P in the diagram. The loop is connected across the condenser O (.0005 mf). The coils A and B consisted of four or five turns of wire on a three-inch tube. The condenser V (.001 mf) is connected across the grid coil A. This circuit was designed to produce oscillation in the order of 9,000,000 cycles per second, or about 33.3 meters. The grid condenser I is .0001 mf and the grid leak R has a resistance which is variable between 10,000 and 100,000 ohms. For instance, as the loop circuit is tuned to 300 meters, through adjustment of the condenser O, the result would be 1,000,000 cycles in the grid circuit of the first tube, added to the 9,000,000 cycles of the tube in oscillation, would produce a total of 10,000,000 cycles in the single turn coil C, which is inductively coupled to a super-regenerator tube oscillating at 10,000,000 cycles or 30 meters.

"Tick" Becomes a Note

One case has been cited where it can be seen that the condenser control O, can change the frequency of the oscillating tube to add to any wavelength within the music band of from 222 to 546 meters, so the resulting addition will meet that of the super-regenerator tube. The super-regenerator tube in this circuit is no mystery. The coil D and E consisted of nine turns of wire around a three-inch tube, closely and rigidly coupled. The grid condenser S is .0001 mf and the grid leak L is variable from 5000 to 100,000 ohms. If the tickler coil is properly poled, this circuit will oscillate violently at a short wavelength. It does not necessarily have to be exactly 30 meters by any means, used this as an illustration to bring out the theory of the circuit. However, the figures are not far from facts. If the grid leak L were taken out of this circuit, the tube would commence to stutter; in other words, a tick, tick, tick would be heard at

Interesting Circuit Designed by Experimenter for Experimenters



Reducing the Incoming Wave to Thirty Meters and Then Putting it Through a Super-Regenerator is the Basis for This Circuit. That Tempting Statement of E. H. Armstrong, Given at the Time He Discovered Super-Regeneration, That as One Halves the Wavelength He Squares the Amplification, Explains its Possibilities.

about second intervals. As the grid leak was introduced into the circuit, the ticks would increase as the resistance was lowered until a note was produced. This note, by continued lowering of the resistance could be driven far up above the point of audibility where a slight hiss would be heard, but absolutely no note, as in the old "super" we worked with in the by-gone days. This action of super-regeneration is directly due to the blocking action of the condensers. This condenser, through the charging of the grid, tends to stop the tube from oscillating. The grid leak controls the number of times per second excess energy can leak off the grid. If the note is driven to 25,000 cycles, it is impossible to hear it with the human ear. However, it goes on just the same. The tube's tendency would be to oscillate 10,000,000 times per second, but being stopped 25,000 times per second and having to rebuild again brings out the super-regenerative action so that any E. M. F. impressed on the coil E at the zero period in oscillation would tend to build to infinity, finally being the limit of the B battery or tube characteristics. The tubes used were the U V 201A and the U V 199, the former showing a slightly higher amplification constant. The rheostat is of the 30 ohm type. Two by-pass condensers which are very important, J and K, are of the

mica type .002 mf. The coupling between the single turn of wire C and the nine turn coil E is very critical. If this single turn is too near the coil E, it might damp out all oscillation from the super-regenerator tube. Of course, the polarity of all the coils in regeneration are important, as can quite readily be seen. Like the super-regenerator, a slight aerial added to the L side of the loop adds materially to the volume of signals.

Check on Tube Noises

The following is a check on some of the tube noises that occur when they are properly functioning. Turn on the rheostat and at about the halfway point a click will be heard which shows there is regeneration in the second tube. By touching the finger to the grid, a decided click is heard as your finger touches the grid. This is where regeneration goes out, and a second click is noted when the finger is taken from the grid and regeneration returns. As the rheostat is turned on still further, a click of lesser intensity is heard, accompanied by a slight hiss, which is proof of super-regeneration. The rheostat is turned to seven-eighths full. This tube has no adjustment, after the grid leak L has been made low enough so that the variation frequency is above the point of audibility, and can be forgotten, except that it draws A and B battery. Like the super-heterodyne, there are only two controls, the variable condenser O, which resonates the incoming frequencies, and the variable condenser V, which controls the adding frequencies so that the sum of the incoming frequency and the oscillating tube may meet that of the super-regenerator tube.

To prove that the first tube is oscillating, touch the finger to the grid and a slight click should be heard as the finger touches or is withdrawn from the grid, which stops and starts oscillation. This click is not so loud as that of the super-regenerator, as the action in this tube is largely radio frequency. In this circuit of B battery utilized in the circuit of B battery upon the amount of volume you wish to obtain. From 60 to 90 volts is suggested on the first detector and oscillator and 90 to 130 volts on the second detector and super-regenerator. On local stations, enormous volumes are produced, direct from the second detector and regenerator. We have found it possible, however, to reflex the audio frequency output of the detector and super-regenerator

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British Radio Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 2

ANOTHER successful attempt to radiocast the song of the nightingale has been made. On this occasion Prof. Kaye Robinson, who was superintending, told listeners that on the previous occasion a friend put a loud speaker near the open window at Effingham in Surrey. The song of the Oxted bird attracted the Effingham songster till he eventually perched on the window sill and let the loud speaker know what he thought.

G. Parker of the Radio Times gives good advice on loud speakers. He says: "Do not say to your friends, 'Come and listen to my wireless,' which rivets attention to the merits or demerits of his set, but rather should he say, 'Come and listen to the Unfinished Symphony.' Camouflage the loud speaker, hide it behind a screen, anywhere where people will not sit and stare at it. If people are to dance, let them do it to music, not to a horn."

Arthur Burrows, the director of programs of the British Broadcasting Company says that with the spread of International radio announcers have to be able to speak several languages. But he also says that many persons believe that the international language should be English and to attain this international recognition of English the easiest way is to radiocast it internationally. Anyone, says Mr. Burrows, who has visited the Assembly of the League of Nations sees the word "international" in a new light.

It is expected that loud speakers will be made a permanent installation in Westminster Abbey as well as in St. Paul's and other cathedrals.

microphone howl, explaining as he tuned when the right spot was reached. It was a most instructive talk.

A question was asked in the House of Commons recently concerning the supposed vast profits of the B. B. C. from radiocasting. But many persons do not realize that the B. B. C. profits are limited to 7½ per cent, any additional profits being used in developing their service. Add to this fact that their expenses are very large. When a program is simultaneously relayed to other stations from London the Post Office telephone lines must run into big figures. And all the while constant experiments and technical improvements are costing money.

M. G. Scroggie, an Edinburgh experimenter, received confirmation of the successful reception of his transmission to Canada on April 25. The British station 5JX called up WJD at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and on changing over heard the reply announcing that his signals had been heard. The wavelength used was 112 meters. Mr. Scroggie's power supply is derived from a machine of his own invention which steps up the town supply from a voltage of 230 to about 500.

A further advance in educational radiocasting was made by the B. B. C. when a party, consisting of both master and pupils were engaged. Two microphones were used, one for the master and one for the pupils. The lesson took the form of a viva voce examination on a visit to the Empire Exhibition. That the lesson was unrehearsed was evident when a boy associated Port Said with Canada.

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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23

The summer operatic season in Cincinnati has started and radio fans within hearing distance of WLW are going to have these treats regularly. The operas will be performed at the Cincinnati zoological gardens. This feature of summer life has been established in this city for several seasons and is the outstanding musical event of the out-of-door months.

WHAM will radiocast the Eastman Theater Orchestra. There is probably no more beautiful theater in the United States than this splendid gift of the camera king to a city that has harbored his business. Many a trouper looks forward to the days when his or her company will play Rochester, and instead of a bare concrete or wooden dressing room, five chambers with shower baths and all the "fixins" will be their happy lot. The orchestra measures up to the rest of this artistic center.

"Bring Back the Birds" will be put on the air from WHAZ. Surely that procedure is a normal step in bird life and this station will help in bringing them back by putting them on the air. They will sing themselves if they have been treated nicely and receive comfortable homes for the summer season. There really cannot be enough effort made to preserve these natural songsters, whose cheery songs start with the rising sun and play an obligo all day long to those who work within hearing range of them.

KGO again offers one of its educational nights with some five or six subjects being carefully presented to the public. This station knows enough to keep the lesson short and giving some good music "in between."

4:30 p. m.—Musical selections.

WBZ, Westchester, Springfield, Mass. (387 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—"Bringing the World to America," late news from the National Industrial Conference Board.

8:30 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio. The Park Memorial Musical Show, under the direction of Harold Johnson.

9:30 p. m.—Recital by Margaret A. Howell, soprano; Edna Gove, accompanist.

WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (436 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Reutling's Imperial Orchestra.

WHAM, Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y. (326 Meters)

3 p. m.—Eastman Theater Orchestra.

WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (350 Meters)

9 p. m.—Concert by Miss Myra Scott, reader.

8:30 p. m.—"Bringing Back the Birds," a talk on reforestation.

KDKA, Westinghouse, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (484 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Howard R. Webb.

6:30 p. m.—The Children's Period.

8 p. m.—French program. Concert will be given by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and Alma Trammell, soprano.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (492 Meters)

3 p. m.—Parisian Dance Orchestra; Emily Deluch, coloratura soprano.

5 p. m.—Dinner music; D. J. Williams, Welsh tenor, accompanied by Miss Annie Jones; Theodore Mattmann, cellist, accompanied by Sophia Mattmann. Joint recital by Robert Huntington Terry, composer-pianist, and group of artists; Marie Adele Kirsly, pianist. Long I. Grotto S. U. G. Club.

KQV, Doubleday-Hill Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (370 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," an "Audio Story."

8 p. m.—Artists' Concert.

WLW, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (369 Meters)

4 p. m.—Violin solos by Thomas Gay, 15, violin, and Anna Gay, 13, piano.

4:25 p. m.—French lesson.

8 p. m.—Ed-Col. L. C. Butler "American Citizens Training Camp."

8:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin.

9 p. m.—Program under the management of Ruth May Friend, soprano.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)

10 p. m.—Concert.

10 p. m.—Ambassador orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Children's hour.

9:30 p. m.—Children's hour.

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1:45 p. m.—Mount Royal Orchestra.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A Glance at the Closing Art Season in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

AS FAR as the New York galleries are concerned, the art season of 1923-24 has been one of steady increment, with but few sorties, flights or outbursts of moment. Certain individual advances have made hope spring higher, certain debuts and retrospective retrospectives have been successfully accomplished. The academically inclined have studiously minded their pictorial P's and Q's and the modernists have continued systematically to dig themselves into the public consciousness. Midway, and quite numerous, the unclassified have gone their several ways and wrought many a noble work in the process.

Now that the 1923-4 art season may be safely called to account—the festivities are virtually over save for whatever may be arranged to divert or intrigue the visiting conventionists and tourists—a brief glance down the list of the 400 or more exhibitions that have come and gone since the curtain was rung up may not be amiss. The outstanding event of the year was undoubtedly the retrospective Sargent show at the Grand Central Galleries. After a long absence from the haunts of the exhibitors, John Singer Sargent returned in the full panoply of his long activities, with portraits ranging from the early eighties to the present time and with many other interesting canvases as well. A most distinguished public thronged the galleries for a long period of weeks to acclaim the greatest living American painter. Whatever the changing moods and fashions in art, Mr. Sargent's best work will unquestionably withstand the attacks of time. As an unconscious protest against the present-day indifference to technical excellence in painting, the exhibition was most opportune.

Sert's Decorations

Like some bursting bomb of colored stars came the Sert exhibition at the Wildenstein Galleries, a group of huge decorations for the Cosden villa at Palm Beach and a supplementary showing of panels and maquettes in a sweepingly imaginative style. However derivative Jose Maria Sert's art may be in the final analysis, the fact remains that no contemporary painter embellishes large spaces with more assurance and sumptuous effect than this Spaniard. London, Paris, and Madrid have known his work these 20 years, but the Cosden panels mark his American debut. The adventures of the Sert's are set forth in monochrome on a gold ground, each panel topped with painted curtains of deepest carmine; while the massing of the various groups of figures recalls the compositions of the great Tintoretto, the richness in setting of the pictures is decidedly Goyaesque, and the tonal flavor has the suave and subtle elegance of that Parisian master of ceremonies, Etienne Drian, the Sert decorations are original, unique. Artistic New York fairly besieged the Wildenstein Galleries on this gay and decorative occasion.

Next in importance must be placed the remarkable loan exhibition of early Italian art at the Duveen Galleries, whereby nearly three score masterpieces from private collections were placed before the public, many of them for the first time. Thus the lovely Cowper Raphael from the Widener collection, the wondrously beautiful Ghirlandajo portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni from the Morgan collection, a most rare panel from the hand of Cimabue, examples of the art of Fra Angelico, Bellini, Titian, Botticelli, Mantegna, Pintoricchio, di Credi, Fra Filippo Lippi, and many other illustrious masters of the fifteenth century made these galleries to sing with gold and color. Another notable loan collection of old pictures was the Gainsborough show at the Knoedler Galleries, containing 30-odd items in all. The various styles of portraiture that led up to his grand manner were interestingly brought out. A large group of Italian Renaissance bronzes, known as the Bacchists collection, made the galleries of P. Jackson Higgs a rallying point during December; here were little masterpieces by Da Vinci, Cellini, Donatello, da Bologna, Sansovino, etc., that held the eye for beauty and rarity. The Ballard collection of oriental carpets was displayed at the Metropolitan Museum in its entirety for the first time since its presentation to the museum. The 129 superb examples made a most sumptuous and instructive showing.

Modernists Active

The winter and spring Academies held forth as usual with but one lap to go before the centennial exhibition. Now that the siren song of the modernists is heard increasingly throughout the land, the even tenor of its way seems all the more remarkable. The New Society, which harbors something of every camp, presented a fine spectacle of orderly progress and of high promise. The free-for-all affair, such as the huge independent show at the Waldorf, and the secondary but more select Spring Salon at the Anderson Galleries, were hot beds of modernism and mediocrity. Early in the season a large group of modern German art was brought over by Dr. W. R. Valentiner which proved a most dismal disappointment. The French contingent of advanced thinkers had its inings from time to time, notably in the Picasso and Laurencin exhibition at Wildenstein's and in the Mallot-Rousseau show at the Whitney Studios and the sequence of showings at the Brummer Galleries, where Matisse and Hermine David were conspicuous. Jacob Epstein, the well-known Anglo-

American sculptor, made his New York debut at Scott and Fowles, with distinct éclat, his volcanically-forged bronzes being one of the most impressive documents of the year and quite in contradistinction to his abstract musings in marble.

Next in interest to the Epstein sculpture came the Archipenko and the Davidson exhibitions. The Russian modernist produced a handsome array of bronzes, frankly experimental in mood and style and despite his arbitrary elongations and convexities of form often touched with authentic beauty. Jo Davidson, on the other hand, sticks to the conventional modes of representation and places his plastic emphasis on characterization; the particular feature of his exhibition was the noteworthy group of portraits of the Russian Soviet leaders. The Russian note was heard less frequently in the land than at any time

Goya y Lucientes

IT SEEMS perhaps strange that Goya is accepted as an artist so intimately connected with the modern movement in painting, seeing that his period was 1746-1828. It is strange, however, only if we regard the modern movement as being modern purely in the historical sense and five minutes consideration shows such a concept to be absurd. Every great artist and every great work of art is conditioned by the tradition which precedes no less than they condition the art which succeeds them.

Time is only one factor in the forces of tradition and in this way we trace the lineage of an artist without reference or at any rate little reference to the nationality or epoch of his artist forbears. The connection between

admirably named; most of what Goya did had a good deal of caprice in it, and proverbs were regarded by the ancients as riddles. This sense of mystery, too, is very appropriate to Goya. Recently a gentleman from Australia has attempted to explain them, but in fact he has only convinced the world that the Proverbios are even more mysterious than we had realized before.

But now we must turn to the painter, the artist whose best portraits have been considered to rival many a fine portrait by Rembrandt. Goya is an old master in many respects, even in the trifling ones of painting portraits which resemble the sitter minutely. In his earlier work he betrayed a rather more fiery palette



"The Holy Islands." From Painting by Pamela Bianco

Courtesy of Knoedler & Co., New York

since the American invasion began, the most important artists in this season's group being Burlinck the arch-modernist, Fechin, Anisfeld, Sudexkin, Sudbinin, and Manovich. A huge mass of academic Russian art was debauched at the Grand Central Palace in the early spring to small outcome. English painters had a small but select representation in the McEvoy, John, and Dulac exhibitions at Scott and Fowles, while French art of various epochs was to be seen in the Courbet, Besard, Renoir, Manet, Rodin, and Pissarro show that came to light at intervals. Emma Clardi, the Venetian painter of old gardens, made a most pleasing debut, and the Spanish Benito enlivened the Wildenstein Galleries with his smartly-executed portraits of social celebrities. A second phase of the art of Mario Toppi, the young Italian peasant-poet, who created such a furore at his New York debut last season, bore out the confidence placed in him by critic and patron.

The array of home talent was numerically prodigious and aesthetically reassuring. The Metropolitan Museum honored the memory of J. Alden Weir with a large memorial exhibition of his paintings, and a little known American artist of the last century, Robert L. Newman, was similarly honored at the Rehn Galleries. Also a memorial exhibition of the work of Gedyne Bunce revived the memory of his Venetian days, and an important group of canvases by Albert P. Ryder brought out the strong romantic note of last century painting. Well-known artists to forge ahead in their exhibited work were Childe Hassam, Charles W. Hawthorne, Frank W. Benson, and Preston Dickinson, each advance making the welkin ring.

Particularly notable one-man shows were held by George Bellows, Pamela Bianco, Rockwell Kent, John Marin, Dodge MacKnight, Arthur B. Davies, Charles Burchfield, Henry O. Tanner, Birger Sandzen, Ernest Haskell, and Alfred Steiglitz. The graphic arts were well represented in large and small exhibitions, and among the many phases of the arts and crafts must be mentioned the decorated pottery of Varnum Poor at the Montross Galleries, an event of special importance. Space does not permit a further enumeration of the season's activities, but, roughly, the above exhibitions sketch the general topography of the art year and indicate the general life of the land.

RALPH FLINT.

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"The Holy Islands." From Painting by Pamela Bianco

Velasquez, Goya and Manet is a great deal closer than that between grandfather, father and son in a large number of cases. The tendency of contemporary thought is quite naturally interested in relating contemporary art to the past and the art of the past to present-day painting.

Goya is just sufficiently remote for us to obtain an unprejudiced view, although as a factor in painting he is really less remote than the period in which he lived. From the critics' point of view an artist lives not between the dates on which his human activity begins and ends, but from the time that his work begins to be known. Goya therefore moves at once from the end of the eighteenth century into the middle of the nineteenth.

His fame and appreciation outside Spain are due for once to an enlightened critic and poet, Theophile Gautier, who, as it were, discovered him for Europe in 1843, by the publication of his book, which is the outcome of his journey to Spain. The Goya who became known was the etcher and lithographer and it was left chiefly to artists to discover Goya the painter.

Goya was one of the first artists to pay serious attention to lithography and he has left several portfolios of lithographs and etchings. It is quite natural that he became known outside Spain first through these etchings and lithographs, rather than by his pictures, for perfectly obvious reasons. There are four famous series besides a number of single plates which he etched. They are the Caprichos, the Desastres de la guerra, the Toros de Burdeos and the Proverbios. They tell us a great deal of Goya the man; he was a thorough Spaniard and even if he had the insight to perceive the cruelty of the bullfights, his national traditions, we fancy, made him enjoy them to the full.

On the other hand, like another lithographer, whom he was destined to influence very profoundly, Honoré Daumier, he longed to use his powers for other ends besides those of art. In his Desastres de la guerra he makes one of the bitterest indictments against not merely the poleon but against war. The Caprichos and the Proverbios are

than his contemporaries, but he gradually sought luminosity in the quality of his pigment rather than in variety of color. Toward the end his colors were confined almost to black and white, and it is marvelous what sonority he managed to extract from them. In Goya's case it is more interesting to ponder his relation to his successors than to his predecessors, and his late black style links him onto the early Manet whose greatest impressions of Spain are summed up in the names of Velasquez and Goya. The two other painters whom Goya influenced so profoundly and through whom he has become so vital a force in the modern movement are Delacroix and Daumier. The link with Daumier is stronger even than the external relationship. Both painters were masters of lithography, both betrayed rather a taste for the horrible and the extremely dramatic in life.

Goya shows this in his Desastres de la guerra, which are so gruesomely realistic that it is strange they have not been reproduced for anti-war propaganda; whereas Daumier revealed the same desire to unmask the folly which leads to wars and crime in his series of caricatures and sketches of the life of the law courts. The power to see horror in war in the way Goya did, during a period when war and glory were synonyms in the estimation of the masses, and the ability to realize that injustice is often in the heart of the judge whose function it is to obviate it, require that sense of detachment which in ordinary men we call humor and vision in the case of great thinkers.

Men like Goya and Daumier were

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sufficiently removed by the quality of their vision from the turmoil of the world that they gained a better insight into its real significance. Finally both these artists were enthusiastic partisans. They regarded their artistic gifts as means by which to help their fellows to a finer understanding and a higher level of aspiration. Both men were great partly because their temperamental inclination to give political or moral color to their work did not allow their aesthetic sensibility to be swamped.

The relation between Goya and Delacroix is based on their mutual leanings toward the romantic impulse. Goya has been regarded by some critics as the forerunner of romanticism in France, but such a view disregards the seeds of development which existed in France quite irrespective of any tendencies of the Spaniard. Delacroix, who was a supreme portraitist, and a great colorist, naturally suggests comparisons and the influence of Goya on Delacroix is due no doubt to a similarity in their romantic aspirations.

In this connection the admirers of John Sargent may care to be reminded of the immense admiration Sargent has for Goya. Many of his portraits are directly influenced by him but here is the difference between the relation of Sargent and that of Delacroix to Goya. Sargent has accepted the painter's formula, his outward manner, which was more appropriate to Goya and his day because it expressed the urge of the artist and of his age. Delacroix imbibed the impulse so profoundly that it entered not his hand but his heart, and he, therefore, created work from within, in accordance with his own aesthetic needs, in accordance with his own age, and Goya's influence makes Delacroix the bearer of a tradition which is ever progressive instead of the heir of a mannerism, no matter how vigorous and attractive in itself.

If Delacroix, Daumier and Manet can in any serious sense be regarded as branches on the tree of Goya, it is as branches on the tree of Goya, who illustrates among the greatest of the old masters, and when one remembers that the great names of the immediate past, who are the outcome of Delacroix, Daumier and Manet, are thus linked to Goya and all he stands for, it shows how evolutionary and not revolutionary is the work of these latter-day artists. Cézanne, Renoir, Gauguin, Matisse, Maillol and the rest who have not yet received the full meed of appreciation to which their greatness entitles them.

J. HOLROYD REECE

Metropolitan Museum to Entertain Conventionists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14.—During the National Democratic Convention the Metropolitan Museum of Art will afford, as its share in entertaining the visiting delegates and their families, special opportunities for becoming familiar with its various treasures. One hour each morning and afternoon has been set aside when the museum instructors will conduct the visiting Democrats through certain designated parts of the museum. The following program has been arranged:

June 24, 10 a. m.—Paintings, general; 4 p. m.—Egyptian art.
June 25, 10 a. m.—Greek and Roman art; 4 p. m.—The Armor collection.
June 26, 10 a. m.—Paintings to the seventeenth century; 4 p. m.—The Altman collection.
June 27, 10 a. m.—Oriental art; 4 p. m.—French art in the Morgan collection.
June 28, 10 a. m.—Paintings, general; 10 p. m.—Paintings, modern; 4 p. m.—American furniture.
June 29, 10 a. m.—Paintings, modern; 4 p. m.—American furniture.

The groups will gather at the information desk of the museum at the time specified. Free admission on the two pay-days will be accorded to all wearing the official convention badge. Convention guests are invited to meet in the Marquand Gallery of the museum on June 24 at 3 p. m. Museum instructors will explain the collections to those desiring it. Afterward the convention committee has arranged a reception to be held in the cafeteria.

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Art Faking Show in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 3

BY REASON of the enormous demand there is in these days for works of art of antiquity; by reason of the frequent occurrence of scares as to the authenticity of authorship and attribution of many paintings and works of art in public galleries; by reason of recent actions in the courts taken by people who, for one reason or another, claim that they have bought spurious articles for genuine, the present exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club is one not only of particular importance, but also of extreme interest to students, art lovers, connoisseurs and artists.

First of all, it is well to understand that all imitations in obviously no not a dishonest or nefarious purpose. We all know that such a thing exists as the dealer's desire to deceive, but we need not bother much about that. In all times and in all countries the practice of copying and reproducing objects of other ages has been amazingly and as Sir Robert Witt has pointed out in the catalogue to the exhibition, many of the world's great artists have not been above the making of pastiche.

He says: "Raphael copied Masaccio, Rubens Mantegna and Titian, Teniers many of the sixteenth-century Italians. Rembrandt himself made copies, as did Velasquez. Gainsborough copied Teniers, van Dyck and Murillo, besides the Dutch landscape artists. Constantine copied Claude, Turner Cozens and Girtlin, and both Etty and Alfred Stevens devoted considerable time in the same direction." Obviously no deceit is here intended, and the exhibition affords several instances of such innocent work.

One example of this is a sanguine drawing "Portrait of a Man" by Rembrandt, lent by Col. Sir George Holford. Alongside it is an amazingly dexterous copy of it by Ploos van Amstel. It should be said that this drawing was not made with the object of deception, but for "the purpose of reproduction in the volumes of families of his drawings left unpublished by him at his death, and published by Jost in 1821."

The exhibition proves that many competent artists and craftsmen have turned their hands to counterfeiting, and it is obvious what a vast amount of knowledge is necessary to understand the discrepancies between the remarkable furniture fakes and genuine pieces. The catalogue of the exhibition is valuable because it explains to the student what is wrong with the pieces exhibited.

Some of the pictures have had remarkable transformations when they

have come under the eye of scrutiny. A Madonna and Child by Benozzo Gozzoli from Harvard University is exhibited showing its original state now that modern tempera and oil-painting has been removed; together with an interesting photograph showing the picture before these additions. More subtle are the forgeries of Chinese ceramics; indeed, many will wonder, after seeing this exhibition, if there are not more counterfeits and imitations than original works.

Mr. Watts, who has written the foreword to the catalogue on the metal-work exhibited, tells a story of excavations made 50 years ago for a new dock at Shadwell, when "some 2000 so-called leaden pilgrims' signs were produced as discoveries made during the work. These ultimately proved to have been made by two illiterate but ingenious mud-fakers, whose moulds were discovered."

The whole question of fakes is very much in the air just now, and if the study of them produces results at the rate which the last few years' investigation have made then it will not be long before museums are required for their exhibition, that the student may learn the better to acquire true taste, searching knowledge and judgment of works of art.

Even modern impressionists and post-impressionists pictures are copied and sold as originals. Mr. Walter Sickert has recorded that he has seen pictures exhibited for sale bearing his signature which have never passed through his hands.

S. K. N.

HENRY H. GUTTERSON

ARCHITECT

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June 29 - July 4

The sessions of the Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the National Education Association will be reported by a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. An advance article will be published in the Monitor on June 27, and illustrated reports on June 30, July 1, 2, 3, and 5.

The important news of the convention and its many interesting features will be covered in detail.

These daily reports will furnish a record which teachers and educators will enjoy reading and preserving. The complete file of six issues will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 30c.

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EDUCATIONAL

How French-American Girl Waked the Filipino to Express His Own Art

Manila, P. I.
Special Correspondence
THE creative genius of China, the exquisite imagery of Japan, even the crude, though definite artistic efforts of the Javanese, find no reflection in the art advancement of the Filipino. Nor is this surprising. An oppressed race usually presents arrested development. American occupation has been too brief to foster any national artistic expression.

The native Filipino makes but the crudest of heavy pottery, aside from the lovely *Pisa*, he weaves only the coarsest of uncolored cloth; he has painted no pictures of note; produced no sculptors, nor architects; such talent as he possesses is yet in the formative state.

Through simple forms of drawing have been taught in the islands, the over-crowded schools have found greater value in the more practical studies; the designs used in basket weaving and embroidery are conventional in the extreme, and are usually copies of foreign plates. The fascinating glimpses of native life, so appealing to the Occidental, so sought after by the tourist, have been reproduced only in photography, and an occasional sketch.

An Eye-Opening Exhibition

During the past year, however, the board of education has been experimenting in a unique direction, and Americans genuinely interested in the artistic advancement of the Filipino child, have witnessed a remarkable exhibition of what can be done with the budding talents of their eager brown wards, when whole-hearted interest and devotion sway the motives and methods of the teacher. This exhibition was given this spring by the 1923-24 class of the Philippine Normal School, 200 young boys and girls graduating into teachers and destined to enter the provincial schools, and was the first of its kind ever given in the Philippines. Since one young woman planned and directed the course, a glimpse of her history might be interesting.

Three years ago, in a school in Nevada City, Calif., Mile. Dagobert, an enthusiastic art teacher, possessing a college degree in mathematics, was busy establishing a new method and perfecting her concepts, when, shortly before the close of her term, the California School of Fine Arts, affiliated with the university, organized a contest open to all the art students of California, the prize being a scholarship in this institution. To this contest the French girl sent the best work of her pupils, winning not only the scholarship for her school, but also a visit from a much impressed headmaster, and a substantial raise in salary from a delighted school board.

A Fellow Passenger

Later, obeying a keen desire to visit the Orient, she applied for a position in the University of the Philippines and was accepted. Upon arriving, instead of being allowed to introduce her proven methods in the Manila schools, she was sent to a remote province to teach arithmetic. It happened, however, that a fellow passenger upon the Oriental liner which brought her to the islands, was a teacher in the normal school, and as the months passed, and the new art teacher did not appear, she inquired about her. Surprised and disappointed at the information obtained, she sought the authorities, complained of the mistake being made, and protested vigorously, with the result that, at the end of the year, the French girl was recalled, and placed in the normal school to teach both mathematics and art. It seemed rather ingenuously, but she faced it courageously, and the close of the second year found the pupils so far advanced in the latter study that the talents of the stranger no longer could be questioned; her classes in mathematics were transferred to another, and she herself was placed in complete charge of the normal art course to direct as she saw fit.

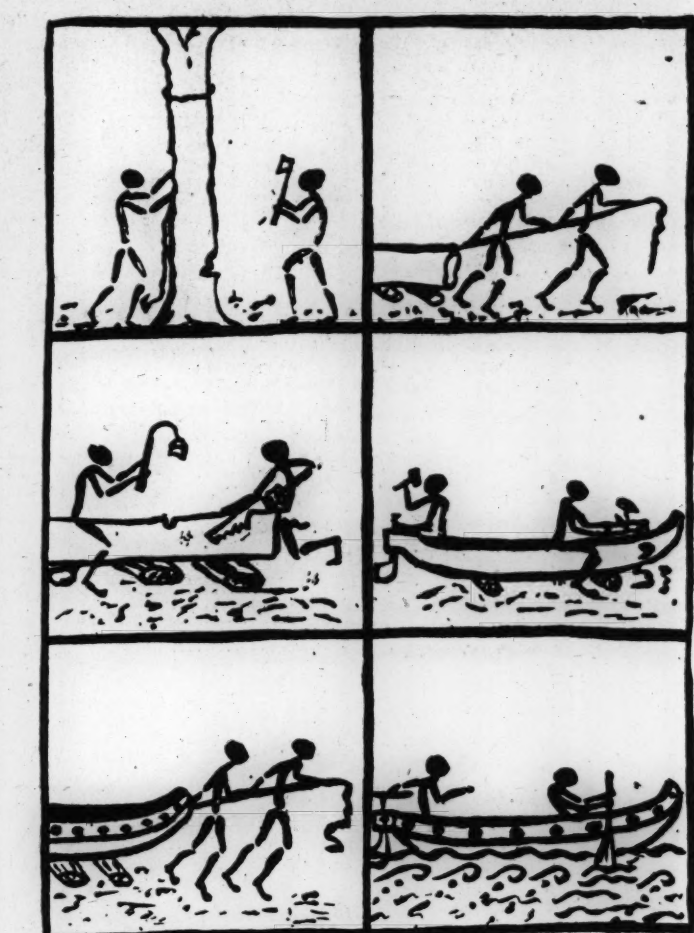
The establishing of the new method, the foundation of which was the uncovering of originality in the Filipino, was not easy of accomplishment. Every kind of obstacle presented itself. Her ideas were considered too radical, they involved too much expense, they could not succeed. Lack of interest, of materials, co-operation and time all seemed to conspire to discourage and retard. The introduction of water color brought especial disapproval from the board, which claimed there was not enough money to supply the necessary quantity. The class experimented and found they could make their own water colors, and the entire bill for the year for this material was only 20 pesos.

Refused to Express Themselves

But the greatest difficulty was in the mental attitude of the pupils themselves. The endeavor to discern what degree of originality was possessed by them disclosed a surprising and disconcerting condition. They refused to express themselves. They were quite willing to copy; a pretty picture in a current magazine, studies by well-known American illustrators, American designs of all kinds they received with enthusiasm, but not only was all knowledge of original design or expression lacking, but any

desire to develop this indispensable talent seemed absent. The perplexed teacher called for original drawings, and was appalled at the number of Mother Goose illustrations returned—all copies.

Every street in Manila presents a picture. The swaying coco palm, the tolling carabao, gray old Spanish churches and houses, fruit vendors carrying their colorful burdens upon



Construction of a Native Boat (Banca) Interpreted in Action-Figures by a Philippine Normal Student

their heads, the red-toussered street workers clad brightly clothed market women, scantily clad brown babies, the native industries—boat building, rice culture, fishing—all furnish the most amazing and satisfactory material. Upon all this beauty the students turned indifferent eyes, and begged for American scenes, and at last the bewildered teacher was forced to the conclusion that these children were ashamed of their origin and surroundings. Later, in the fashioning of toys—another new departure, for the Filipino child plays very little—this false sense appeared again; all the dolls were white instead of brown, and it required much persuading to produce the natural color.

The Change Begins

Slowly and almost imperceptibly the director began to lead them in the desired direction. She gave them charming studies of her own, picturing the esteros around the normal school, the wide, tiled corridors of the building; she talked to them about the beauties of their country, and how proud they should be of its loveliness, then she started with the simplest form of line practice and active figures, and gradually persuaded them to study familiar surroundings, domestic and village scenes, and reproduce them in small art stories. As reluctance was overcome an unusual vein of originality was disclosed, as may be seen by examining the plate which portrays the building of a native boat or "Banca." Enthusiasm grew, the sketches instead of being stilted little affairs of foreign scenes became delightful studies of Filipino life, and the encouraged teacher felt that the greatest obstacle had been overcome. Ten months were given to the course; two months each for line practice, perspective and object drawing; color and color contrasts; color analogy and color problems to produce harmony; the designing of Christmas cards and native handkerchiefs; and the last two months included line, form and color in applied designs adapted to cross stitch, crochet and loom, all of these from native market and domestic scenes.

Long before this the students were quite as much interested in the new work as their teacher, and a friendly rivalry developed. In a country where hand embroidery is a great industry and export, native designs of grace and integrity are in tremendous demand, but until the establishing of this normal course, were furnished almost entirely by American workers. So interesting were the original scenes produced by this class, they were sought immediately by the embroiderers, and the practical value of the work was demonstrated.

Possesses Originality

This experimental course has established beyond doubt the fact that the young Filipino possesses both originality and artistic spirit, factors which

are invaluable in industrial life. These talents should be encouraged and developed, for the good of the country and the native. There should be a Philippine arts and crafts school, with a longer course. One year is too short a time to cultivate such unprepared soil, plant new seed, and then send the self-grown product forth to repeat the process in still more difficult ground. The impressionable, ambitious and imitative Filipino youth will respond to the right kind of training, and readily learn to express, not the art of his first conqueror, Spain, nor that of his present guardian, Columbia, but his own—vivid unusual, desirable.

Helping Younger Pupils to Grasp Symbols of Maps

This is the third of three articles on the origin and use of maps. The first two appeared May 12 and June 2.

London, Eng.

IN THE first and second articles the early history of maps was traced and the foundation upon which a map is laid was described. The next point to consider is the scale upon which a map is drawn.

The scale of every map should be examined. It is generally very inconspicuous. Nearly every map has a different scale. We study a scale, then turn over the pages of the atlas and find another and a different one, and we must work out the problem afresh. Some day this will be different and before long we hope to have one scale for all continent maps and another one for all maps of countries. Scale distance is, perhaps, best measured by time, not by miles. Miles are difficult to visualize and the greater the number of miles the greater the difficulty. Who can truly grasp such a distance as 3000 miles?

Many children can walk at the rate of six miles a day. A day's walk then is about six miles. Supposing they could continue to walk six miles a day for a week of seven days, with no Saturdays off, and no Sundays for rest, they would walk about 40 miles. This time is a convenient unit, particularly as many continent maps are drawn to the scale of 1 inch to about 40 miles. One week's walk is shown by 1 inch—a week of great exertion it is wise then to say, "How long will it take us to walk from Land's End to John O' Groats?" or "from New Orleans to Port Churchill?" not how many miles is it from one to the other. How long will it take to walk from New York to Liverpool?—(to imagine a walk on the ocean is no difficulty for a child)—"18 months." "The Atlantic must be a great ocean!" So the child begins to grasp the meaning of distance.

Color in Relief Maps

Color is a new symbol on our maps, for example, on maps showing relief. So far as we know, it was not used by early geographers. We use it to represent height. Height and colors are closely related in modern maps. This symbol is one of the most difficult to interpret correctly. Color does not immediately suggest height, but it suggests the necessary arrangement. Perhaps the best way to approach the problem is to let the children understand first what variation in height means, and this can be done when they are just beginning formal geography lessons. Their own class room provides the necessary arrangement. Here there are many levels, the floor, the platform, the desks and so forth. These levels should be noted and discussed. Then a journey across the class room can be imagined. An imaginary journey provides all the essentials of contrast, in altitude. This should be discussed and profile drawn to show the ups and downs in the progress. The discussion of other methods of showing heights, than that of profile drawing, will follow. Colors will be suggested by the children and different ones are chosen to represent different heights.

Children almost invariably suggest green for low and flat surfaces, and with little greater effort the idea of brown for demonstrating heights is arrived at. Next a map is made of the journey, but now not in profile but in plan. The level is shown by a stretch of green, a low step up is demonstrated by a patch of light brown or yellow, a great height by an expanse

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of dark brown. Immediately under this band of colors the children draw a profile, so that they may have a further opportunity of realizing the immediate connection between color and height. When the children have mastered the representation of the heights in their class room by color, they can proceed to discuss heights outside the school and to represent these by color. And, again, profiles must accompany these color diagrams. When the children are thoroughly familiar with the representation of heights by means of color, they are ready to discuss geographical maps and to interpret some of the other symbols there used.

Symbols to Help Children

A river is shown by a blue line. Can we help the children to read into this line force and movement? Can we help them to see the erosion that these rivers are causing, to visualize the gradual change on the face of the earth which follows? A black dot represents a town. A town is a community of hurrying men and women, some prosperous, some poor, houses, streets, trams, implying fullness of life and intensity of purpose, all represented by a black dot. We shall have to be very careful to make this symbol suggest life as we know it in cities.

But even with such careful preparation such as has been suggested it is not easy for little children to understand a map. Pictures make an immediate appeal to the earliest lessons in geography should be illustrated by pictures. To follow these perhaps the best method is to use picture maps, and an example of one of these is shown. The use of picture maps bridges over the difficult step from a picture which emphasizes the human aspect, to a map which represents an earth silent and static, it is more symbolic than realistic and more suggestive than a map.

Little children are very much in the same stage as the uneducated laity of the later Middle Ages, they have little knowledge or experience and we can help them by using a picture method of showing countries, providing a representation is at the same time true to geographical facts such as direction, distance, form.

An Example

Let us suppose a map representing the region of the White Sea. The map shows not only the type of country, but the typical vegetation of each of the areas, dense coniferous forest in the south gradually thinning out to the sparse tundra vegetation of the north. Towns are represented by groups of houses, a train is seen on each of the two railways, and ships are approaching Archangel. The map represents the country as the people living in it see it. It is drawn to the scale of 40 miles to an inch. What a difficult journey it must be for anyone to walk through dense forests, or to walk over the dreary wastes of the tundra, and how cold it must be!

It is best then in our work with little children under 9 years of age, to use pictures, then picture maps, to follow this with children a little older, by ordinary school maps, but so to prepare these children by helping them to visualize the symbols of the map, that they may be able to see for themselves the kind of country the map shows and to appreciate more fully than they would do otherwise the joys and the difficulties of peoples in other lands.

LILY WINCHESTER.

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Reading as a Means, Not as an End

London, Eng.

SPECIAL Correspondence
"READING as a means, not as an end," is the motto of the British primary school today—but such has not always been the case. It is only lately that the purpose of reading has been thus transformed. The traditional aim of the reading lesson was the inculcation of skill in the mechanical reading aloud of literary passages. Manuals on the teaching of reading were limited in 98 cases out of 100 to various devices for training the pupils in the purely mechanical art of translating printed symbols into sounds. "Drop your voice at a full stop," "pause while you count one at a comma," "be careful of expression," and other rules were freely given to beginners as pupil after pupil read passage after passage round the class. Boredom was written on every countenance, and the reading lesson was never looked forward to with the joyful anticipation that now characterizes it.

Things are different today. Once the mechanical side of the subject has been mastered the teacher now makes use of the growing powers of the child to increase at once his zest for literature and his knowledge of other subjects. Reading has become a means to the acquisition of a liberal culture actually within the school walls. And that this may be the more efficiently achieved, definite lessons in "silent reading" figure on the time-tables.

This course has been adopted because it has been found that many pupils go through life handicapped by awkwardness in the use of books. Frequently the rate of reading is not nearly what it could have been under proper teaching. Often, due to faulty methods in reading, little of what is read is correctly understood, and less is remembered. Both speed and efficiency are vital to sound reading, and these are the objects of the silent reading lesson. When it is remembered that in ordinary life, reading silently is the rule, and reading aloud the very rare exception, the justification for this change in practice will be at once conceded.

Advantages of Fast Reading

It is well known that the rate at which a printed statement can be read varies widely from person to person. This fact is well illustrated when explanatory sentences appear on the film at moving picture shows. The results of actual experiments prove that understanding and retention of subject matter are stronger, as a rule, in the case of pupils who can read quickly than in the case of the slower members of a class. Further it has been demonstrated by experiments that the rate of silent reading can be substantially increased without lowering the degree of comprehension. It is in this direction that too long a continuance of the practice of reading aloud is found to be detrimental. If children are kept constantly exercised in oral reading, slow habits are

acquired, and silent reading is often accompanied by silent articulation, which is nothing but a bad habit and a great enemy to speed. Many people have little cause to be grateful to the system which taught them to read by exclusively oral methods. Lord Macaulay is reported to have been able to read books more quickly than other people skimmed them, and to skim them as fast as anyone else could turn the leaves. And one can hardly doubt the efficiency of Macaulay's understanding and retentivity. It is agreed by most teachers that children need to be taught how to read silently. A common and effective method of doing this is to set two or three questions, the answers to which may be found in the lesson to be read, and to fix a time limit in which the answers must be obtained. A more natural method, and one that is more attractive to the children, is the supplying of a good library built up on a knowledge of their tastes, supplemented by a set of questions on each book, to be answered after the book is finished.

Wholesome Adventure

Needless to say, such a library should take account of the fact that most children like what is called the "penny dreadful." This does not mean that the penny dreadful should be supplied, but that books containing the same characteristics of adventure and excitement, but written by masters of literature, should be made available. Fenimore Cooper, Balzac, Kipling, R. L. Stevenson and many other authors of a like standard have written books which provide all that the child likes in the way of thrills.

One of the most effective methods of developing in the pupil a sound ability to read silently is that adopted by the Parents' National Educational Union, founded by Charlotte Mason. Under this system the children narrate, either orally or in writing, passages they have read in literature, history, Scripture and other subjects. Teachers who have adopted this method have been astonished at the ease and speed with which their pupils, after some practice, read and understand what they read, and the tenacity with which they retain it.

But whatever system is adopted, the stress that is now placed on silent reading is rapidly transforming the intellectual grasp of school children—with results that cannot but make for good in a wiser use of leisure, a richer and more varied life.

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ENGLAND MAKES BRILLIANT START

Scores 398 for Seven Wickets on Opening Day of South Africa Match

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16.—England made a brilliant commencement in the thirty-first Africa test match against South Africa at Birmingham Saturday afternoon, dominating the bowling all day, totalling 398 runs for the loss of seven wickets. This is a better showing than England has made on an opening-day test match on English soil for a long time and justifies the general hope of success in the present series. Twelve years have passed since the English cricketers have won such a game on their shores.

Although he won the toss for innings, H. W. Taylor, the visitors' captain, elected to put England in, doubtless so that his bowlers might have whatever advantage there is in a drying wicket. This was not the way matters turned out, however. The opening English

pair—J. R. Hobbs, Surrey, and Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire—soon played themselves in and at lunch time had scored 122 runs between them. Although Sutcliffe was nearly run out, he had made eight batsmen and had the situation well in hand. They speedily mastered the bowling veteran, S. J. Pegler, and G. M. Parker, a resident in England, who was brought almost straight from club to test cricket. The latter had good pace on ball and made it hum

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frequently, but was not helped much by the slow wicket.

After Sutcliffe was bowled for 64, Frank Woolley, a tall Kentish left-hander, played delightful cricket. Runs flowed freely from his bat until he had 64 to his credit, when T. A. Ward, the

wicketkeeper, caught him off Parker's bowling. The same bowler had dismissed Sutcliffe. With Hobbs out, leg before wicket, to J. M. Blackenberg, E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, came to the wicket and afforded a great contrast; his partner was Woolley. He played with supercaution for an unparticularly interesting 74, being finally caught by A. D. Nourse off Parker.

P. G. H. Fender, Surrey captain, played an innings devoid of his usual "fireworks" for 38. The Cambridge Blue, A. P. F. Chapman, obtained eight and

M. W. Tate, Sussex all-rounder, 19, Roy Kilner, Yorkshire and A. E. R. Gilligan, captain of England and Sussex, being together with 40 and 4, respectively, when stumps were drawn. It is interesting to note that Hobbs, still England's premier batsman, has now reached 3,000 runs in test cricket. The season 1930-31.

So complete was the obliteration of cricket by rain toward the end of last week that only one match yielded a definite result, and there were no changes of note to record in the county championship standing. Middlesex, scoring 222 for 6 wickets to Lancashire's 397, obtained three points for a first innings.

lead, and Gloucester defeated Worcestershire by 102 runs in the only match played to a conclusion, the totals being Gloucester 154 and 111, Worcester 115 and 48. For its lead over Lancashire, Middlesex, which retains the top place with 72 points and 48 per cent, has to thank C. H. Hendren, who played a double and dominated the match out.

Sussex, second with 71.11 to 66.66 of Surrey and Yorkshire, led Nottinghamshire in the first innings by registering 154 and 152 for eight wickets, against 124

and 60 for one. The match wherein Warwickshire scored 133 and the champion Yorkshire 120 for three wickets, does not count in the standing and the same remark applies to the matches. Leicestershire versus Surrey and Somersetshire versus Essex, which were never started, and Northamptonshire versus Hampshire, a fixture which went so far as to permit the former scoring

one run for no wickets. In the match between South Africans and Oxford University, which was limited to three hours' batting, Oxford scored 117 for nine wickets.

CANADIAN CREW

CANADIAN CREW FOR OLYMPICS

University of Toronto Eight Wins Trial Race

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., June 14 (Special).—The University of Toronto crew, champions of Canada since 1921, were selected to represent the national crew to represent Canada at the Olympic rowing regatta in France in July, following a trial race over the Canadian Henley

course here Saturday, in which the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Hamilton Rowing Club and the Lachine Rowing Club of Montreal were the other contestants. The winners are undoubtedly the best crew that has been turned out in Canada for over a decade, and after the first 100 yards, in which they secured a length lead, there was no doubt as to the outcome.

The university crew took the lead in the first 100 yards with Lachine and Argonauts close behind and from then on held a steady stroke of 38 to the minute with the exception of a spurt

at the three-quarters mark when Lachine tried to reduce the lead. Lachine tried to keep pace and remained in second place until a quarter of a mile from the finish when it weakened through lack of condition, and the Argonauts went past to finish second. The winners had a three-length margin

at the finish and their time was 7m. 18.3-5s. for the one mile and 550-yard race. They bettered this time by over a minute at a recent trial at Toronto. Saturday they were never headed, and at all times were rowing well within themselves.

Hamilton was never in the race after the halfway mark as Sadler lost his life. Last year at the Canadian Harrier

University of Toronto—Taylor, Smith, Lytle, Snyder, Hunter, Lanford, Bell, Wallace, stroke; Campbell, coxswain.

Argonaut R. C.—Lye, Fear, Morris, Ward, Soper, Ogden, Brown, Wright, stroke; Jones, coxswain.
Lachine R. C.—Johnsen, Gilbert, White, Anderson, McCormack, Scram, Founds, McPherson, stroke; Spicer, coxswain.

DENMARK LEADING
COPENHAGEN, June 16 (AP)—Denmark

and Italy meet today in two singles matches to determine the winning nation in their Davis Cup tennis elimination competition. Denmark leads, 2 matches to 1. Erik Tegner and Alex Petersen, for Denmark, meet Baron de Morpurgo

and Baron Colombo of Italy, respectively, today. Denmark pins its hopes to Tegner, as Morpurgo is favored to defeat Petersen. Saturday, Morpurgo defeated Tegner, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2, and Petersen defeated Colombo, 6-3, 5-4, 6-4. Sunday Tegner team, defeated Colombo and Morpurgo, 7-5, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

OARSMEN OFF FOR OLYMPICS

All Leave for New York Excepting Yale's Eight, Which Races Again Friday

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Philadelphia oarsmen, who earned the right in the tryouts on the Schuylkill River Saturday to represent the United States in the Olympics, left yesterday for New York on the first leg of their trip to Paris. The squad included W. E. Garrett Gilmore, single sculler, and his alternate W. R. Haggood; the Bachelors Barge Club's four-oared crew, the Pennsylvania Barge Club's paired-oared crew and the Penn Athletic Club's double.

The Yale eight, America's other representative in the Olympic rowing events, left for New Haven. They will not sail for France until after their race with Harvard next Friday. Gilmore announced to the hundreds who were at the railroad station to see the sweepstakers off that he would not row in the Diamond Sculls but would devote all his efforts to the Olympics.

Yale's powerful variety eight swept down the Schuylkill River late Saturday afternoon, half a length ahead of the navy officers in the Olympic rowing final, thus earning the right to represent America on the Seine next month. Yale covered the mile and a quarter in 5m. 51s., a new world record. Pulling desperately in the rear of the navy officers came the United States Naval Academy variety, about a length back. University of Pennsylvania's junior variety finished fourth, and the New York A. C., an added starter by virtue of winning its prize, came in last.

So close was the finish between Yale and the Navy officers that the official timers got only 11-15s. between the two eights. It was a titanic struggle between the two greatest sprint crews in America. The navy officers, several of whom had come from all parts of the United States in order to try for Olympic honors again, gave all they had, but it was not quite enough to give off the polished and more perfect rowing of the Eells.

W. E. Garrett Gilmore, of the Bachelors Barge Club won the Olympic singles and broke the course record in defeating P. V. Costello, Penn. A. C., by three lengths, with Russell Codman of the Union Boat Club only a half length back of Costello, and Edward McGuire, Buffalo's policeman sculler, last. Gilmore rowed a remarkable race and covered the mile and a quarter in 5m. 51s., the old record for the course being 5m. 5-8s., made by Costello two years ago.

W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, former United States and Diamond Sculls champion, was entered, but did not row claiming that he had failed to reach his best condition and therefore would not race. The summary: Single Scull Race—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors Barge Club; P. V. Costello, Penn. A. C., second; Russell Codman, Union B. C., third; Edward McGuire, Buffalo's policeman sculler, fourth. Eight-Oared Shell—Won by Yale University (bow L. G. Carpenter; 2, D. Frederick Sheffield; 3, J. L. Miller; 4, J. S. Rockefeller; 5, J. L. Miller; 6, H. T. Kingsbury; 7, B. M. Spock; 8, A. D. Dwyer); second, L. T. Stoddard; 25). Navy officers' second crew (bow, W. T. Lee; 2, E. D. Graves Jr.; 3, D. H. Harris; 4, J. L. Miller; 5, J. L. Miller; 6, H. A. Bolles; 7, V. J. Gallagher; 8, E. R. Fawley; coxswain, S. R. Clark); second, Navy variety crew, third, University of Pennsylvania, fourth, N. Y. A. C. fifth. Time—5m. 51s. (World's record).

CUBS KEEP CLOSE BEHIND NEW YORK

Giants Fail to Daunt Chicago by Setting Fast Pace

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
New York	21	20	.515	
Chicago	20	20	.500	
Brooklyn	22	22	.500	
Cincinnati	22	22	.500	
Pittsburgh	22	22	.500	
Boston	21	25	.457	
St. Louis	21	25	.457	
Philadelphia	17	28	.375	

With the Chicago Cubs pressing New York every minute, the National League pennant race has developed into an interesting race for first place between the two teams. The Cubs have not let up for an instant, and have brought the Giants back of a week ago down from a full game to a half game. The Brooklyn Superbas, however, have drawn closer to the first and second place holders by virtue of their consistent victories. The Cincinnati Reds, Cincinnati and Brooklyn will meet in a series beginning today, but it is little expected that the Reds, with their badly shaken team, can any longer break even with the fast-moving Brooklyn club. The expected rise in the standing of the Cincinnati team will, therefore, probably be postponed temporarily, at least. The hitting of M. J. Stock, second baseman, and Edward Brown, outfielder, both of Brooklyn, is still impressive and appears to have changed the outlook for the Superbas to one of promise.

Pittsburgh has moved up from sixth place to first place in the second division. Its chance to get a firm hold on its new position is available, beginning today, when the team meets Boston, fifth place holders, for the first game in a series of four. The Giants and the Cubs are the only two teams in both major leagues to maintain a .500 average. These two teams have an opportunity to increase the lead they have in these averages today when the Giants meet St. Louis and Chicago plays Philadelphia. With Brooklyn and Cincinnati, third and fourth place holders, respectively, meeting each other, the Giants and Cubs should also increase their advantage over these two teams.

TILDEN IS DOUBLE WINNER
HARTFORD, Conn., June 16.—W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, United States tennis champion, defeated N. W. Niles of Boston in the final round of the tournament here Saturday. The Boston man played well, but was outclassed, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. Tilden defeated A. W. G. Smith, captain of the Yale tennis team and defeated H. H. Hyde and Lewis Wilder of Hartford in the doubles final, 6-1, 6-1.

TWO CAPTAINS ELECTED
NEW YORK, June 16.—F. A. Smith of Auburn has been elected to lead the baseball team at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute next year. Smith was center fielder and relief pitcher on the nine during the past season. R. C. Champagne of Holyoke, Mass., captain-elect of the football team, has been elected unanimously to lead the track team next season.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 16 (Special).—The Board of United States General Appraisers, in an opinion by Judge Sullivan, has just granted to the American Metal Company, Ltd., of New York, duty refunds aggregating \$103,000. Certain ferro-tungsten and tungsten powder, imported from London, was undervalued in excess of 100 per cent when entered here. Additional duties were accordingly imposed. In petitioning for refund under Section 439 of the tariff act of 1922, importers contended that such undervaluation was unintentional and without intent to defraud the revenues of the United States. This view is accepted by the customs board and the refund ordered.

Edmund B. Quimby of New Orleans has obtained a ruling from the board concerning the tariff on Bengal old hand table rice, brown, with the hulls removed, imported from India. Duty was exacted at 3 cents a pound under paragraph 727, act of 1922. The board fixes the rate at 1 1/4 cents a pound under another provision in said paragraph 727.

LONDON MARKET

MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES IMPROVE

LONDON, June 16.—The stock market acted better today, with sentiment more cheerful. Specialties were active and French loans higher on the improved political outlook in France. There was a steady demand for gilt-edged issues. Money rates continue easy, despite today's payment of \$88,000,000 interest on the debt to United States. Home rates were better on bright trade reports. South American rails were unsettled by adjustments. Kamras hardened.

Industrials were bought on a moderate scale. Oils were heavy, bears becoming more active. Rio Tinto was 3 3/4 and Hudson's Bay 5 1/4.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's price index for the week ended June 13 is 143.4 up 1 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement, (1) of the wholesale prices of 209 representative commodities of the purchases and sales of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913:

1924	Index	Purchas. number	powder
June 13	143.4	69.8	
June 6	142.3	69.8	
May 29	141.8	69.8	
May 22	141.5	69.2	
May 15	141.2	68.8	
April average	140.9	68.6	
March average	140.7	67.2	
February average	139.4	65.2	
1923 average	138	63.4	
Jan. 1924, post-war low	138	62.5	
May, 1920, post-war high	147	60.5	
1913	100	100.0	

Exports larger imports smaller

NEW YORK, June 16.—Increased exports and decreased imports are the chief characteristics of the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, the National City Bank of New York reports.

Exports show increases in manufactures and manufacturing material, and a sharp decline in foodstuffs, especially grains. Imports show a reduction in manufacturing material, but a slight increase in foodstuffs and manufactures.

The excess of exports over imports will approximate \$700,000,000, compared with \$176,000,000 in the fiscal year 1923.

U. S. COLORS TO FLOAT ABOVE PHILIPPINES

PARIS, France, June 16 (AP).—The Stars and Stripes will float above the flag of the Philippine Islands in the standard bearer of the Far East lands carries in the procession of the athletes of the 42 nations entered for the Olympic Games, as the flag past the official tribune and salute President Doumergue on July 5, in the Colombes Stadium.

Should the Filipino athletes, through a victory in the Olympic Games, win the right for the flag of their country to be run up the Olympic mast, it will be immediately followed by the American flag. This decision, which is final, was reached by the French Olympic committee yesterday, thus ending a controversy which at one time threatened the nonparticipation of the athletes of the Philippine Islands in the eighth Olympic Games. The decision has been communicated to the Philippine Athletic Federation by cable, and also orally to Fortunato Catalan and David Nepomuceno, two Filipino sprinters who have already arrived in Paris and are training.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	23	21	.520
Toronto	23	21	.520
Newark	23	21	.520
Reading	23	21	.520
Rochester	23	21	.520
Jersey City	23	21	.520

RESULTS SATURDAY

Reading 3, Toronto 5.
Newark 4, Syracuse 3.
Rochester 4, Jersey City 0.
Baltimore 3, Buffalo 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Reading 12, Jersey City 0.
Syracuse 5, Newark 2.
Toronto 12, Buffalo 8.
Baltimore 8, Baltimore 8 (seven innings).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	25	21	.545
Indianapolis	25	21	.545
Kansas City	25	21	.545
Minneapolis	25	21	.545
Milwaukee	21	25	.455
Toledo	21	25	.455

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 6.
Indianapolis 4, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 3, Columbus 2.
Toledo 4, Milwaukee 5.
Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis 9.

RAW SILK PRICE RECOVERS

NEW YORK, June 16.—After the recent extreme weakness, which carried the price of double extra crack raw silk to a new low around \$5 a pound, silk price has rallied sharply, double extra recovering to \$5.40 Saturday. Large hosiery manufacturers are planning to buy considerable amounts for fall use after a long period of hand-to-mouth buying. Raw silk is thought to be cheap anywhere under \$6 a pound.

FURTHER DECLINE IN STEEL DEMAND IS NOT EXPECTED

Better Sentiment Prevails in Industry Though Prices as Yet Not Stabilized

NEW YORK, June 16 (Special).—There is undoubtedly a better feeling in the steel industry, though there is not much in the way of tangible improvement. However, those who have been in the steel business for many years develop a keen sense of intuition which often guides them unerringly. The very fact of such drastic curtailment, which extended to 25 per cent of capacity among the independents in the Youngstown district last week, is a hopeful sign, guaranteeing that there will be no large surplus which will later have to be sacrificed at low prices. Steel stocks in the hands of consumers are unusually low, as revealed by the many requests for shipments on the few orders placed. It is believed that the present depression has been caused by an unusual coincidental group of happenings which have kept the normal law of supply and demand from working unhampered. The uncertainty incident to political conventions, the turbulent state of European affairs and the unfavorable weather have all contributed.

Weather Retards Buying. In fact one of the steel makers at Pittsburgh estimates that millions of dollars worth of business has been lost because of the unseasonable spring. There has been a lack of buying of agricultural implements, wire, staples, fencing, building materials, roofing materials, roofing and other materials for this season. However, it is thought that the demand for these articles has been merely dammed up, to be released at some near-by date.

From some centers it is reported that steel buying is broadening; that more varied list of consumers has entered the market. It is reported that the Steel Corporation has booked several thousand tons a day more steel than in May.

Some Large Contracts. Some large tonnages have come forth to give more cheer. The Chesapeake & Ohio finally placed 1,000 tons of bars, shapes and plates, mostly the last, for building 1000 freight cars at the shops of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

The steel will be furnished by the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, though it had been expected, eastern mills would furnish it. Concessions of \$2 a ton were made on the transaction, which has definitely broken the market at Chicago, causing bars to be regarded as 2.25c a pound, Chicago mill, and shapes and plates, 2.35c.

The National Tube Company just received a contract for 15,000 tons of pipe from the Magnolia Petroleum Company. Cuba is asking for 9000 tons of rails. The Missouri Pacific has released its inquiry for 2000 freight cars. The city of Philadelphia will open bids on July 19 for 9500 tons of steel for subway extensions, the total to be required being 50,000 tons.

The plate makers, who had been the most sorely depressed of all makers, are encouraged by more business in sight. The leading group of plates will be needed for the boat to be constructed at Newport News for the New York-Puerto Rican line. Six ferries, requiring 1500 tons of plates, are to be let by the city of New York. Plates are firmer at 2 cents a pound, Pittsburgh.

Pig Iron Demand Holds Up. The buying wave in pig iron has not subsided. The American Radiator Company has started a new plant. It has bought 60,000 tons for its various plants. Total sales throughout the country this month have easily been 200,000 tons. A user in Syracuse bought 10,000 tons and the same tonnage is practically being used by a heating equipment maker near Springfield, Mass. There have been several inquiries and orders involving 2000 to 3000 tons of good quality.

The only unsatisfactory factor of iron from the trade's point of view is that prices have not yet reacted upward. In fact, new low levels are being continually. Some basic pig iron was offered at \$18, delivered Cleveland, a new low figure. The eastern Pennsylvania market ranges from \$20 to \$21 and Buffalo prices are settled at \$19.

Foreign pig iron becomes more of a factor. A second agency is now importing iron from India. This iron is the surplus from a prominent steel company in India. The blast furnaces there were built by American engineers, are strictly modern, labor is cheap and the iron is said to be of very good quality. Prices paid here for the iron is slightly higher than domestic iron. There are now two makes of Indian iron, one from the United States and one from Germany and Belgium when prices and conditions are right.

Puddlers Strike Avoided

The iron puddlers came to an agreement with their employers at Atlantic City last week whereby the old wage scale will be renewed at the beginning of the new fiscal year, starting July 1. The workers had asked for an increase but in view of the lack of demand and curtailed state of business they were prevailed upon to modify their demands. The sheet and tin plate workers previously came to the same understanding and thus the menace of a strike has been removed. The decline of 580,358 tons in the unfilled orders of the U. S. Steel Corporation in May was in line with predictions and inasmuch as the news had been already discounted it did not cause much flurry. It coincided with the 21 per cent drop in pig iron production and 24 per cent fall of steel ingot output. Steel shipments by the Corporation in May had been 1,000,000 tons and incoming orders were nearly 600,000 tons. The final figure of decline was due to cancellations of contracts on account of the lowering of the market since the contracts were made; also to consumers finding that they did not need the steel which they had ordered. It is believed that a further drop in orders will take place this month, though it will be more moderate. Orders on books of the leading maker are the lowest since 1914.

Copper at Year's Low

The nonferrous metal markets have been quiet. Copper dropped to new low levels for the year, selling at 12 1/2c to 12 5/8c delivered to the Connecticut Valley. The depression took place after the announcement of statistics of production and shipments in May, which revealed an increase of 4,000,000 pounds in production, though earlier in the year the producers had announced they were going to curtail operations steadily until definite improvement set in.

The decline in prices at this time is especially disheartening, inasmuch as

All of these bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

New Issues

Exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation

\$35,000,000

Ten-Thirty Year

Federal Land Bank 4 3/4% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1924

Due July 1, 1934

Not redeemable before July 1, 1934

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 at any Federal Land Bank or Federal Reserve Bank. Principal payable at the Bank of issue. Coupon and registered bonds (interchangeable) in denominations of \$10,000, \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$100 and \$40. Redeemable at 100% and interest at any time on or after July 1, 1934.

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the constitutionality of the Act creating the Banks and exempting these Bonds from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation

Operation: In six years of active operation the 12 Federal Land Banks have been built up until on April 30, 1924, their Capital was \$46,198,442; Reserve, \$4,792,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$4,051,992; and Total Assets, \$944,889,849. Every bank shows a surplus earned from its operations.

Acceptable by Treasury: These Bonds are acceptable by the United States Treasury as security for Government deposits including Postal Savings Funds.

Legal for Trust Funds: The Federal Farm Loan Act provides that the Bonds shall be lawful investments for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the United States Government. They are eligible under the laws of many of the States for investment of all public and private funds and have been held eligible for investment by savings banks in 37 States.

The United States Government, as of April 30, 1924, owned approximately \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of the Federal Land Banks. The Farm Loan Associations, during the years 1922 and 1923, acquired approximately \$19,000,000 of Federal Land Bank stock, part of the proceeds of which was used to retire stock owned by the Government, as required by the Farm Loan Act. The United States Treasury has purchased and now holds over \$100,000,000 Federal Land Bank Bonds. While these Bonds are not Government obligations, and are not guaranteed by the Government, they are the secured obligations of Banks operating under Federal charter with Governmental supervision, on whose boards of direction the Government is represented.

At the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board in co-operation with and on behalf of the Federal Land Banks, we offer these Bonds at:

Price 101% and interest, to yield about 4 3/4%

to the redeemable date (1934) and 4 3/4% thereafter to redemption or maturity

Alex. Brown & Sons

Brown Brothers & Co.

The National City Company

Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Guaranty Company of New York

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

INSTALLING MODERN PHONE SYSTEMS IN JAPAN AND EUROPE

LONDON, June 16.—The British Western Electric has arranged with the Japanese Government to reconstruct the entire Tokyo telephone system on the Strowger automatic system, says H. M. Pease, manager of the Western Electric. It has given half the contract to the Automatic Electric Company of Liverpool, the English branch of the Chicago Automatic Electric Company, of which the British Western Electric is a subsidiary.

The first contract is for £750,000 of equipment, to be followed immediately after by another for £400,000. Other orders will follow, but amounts have not been finally fixed yet.

The contract given the Western Electric some weeks ago to install a machine-switching rotary type telephone system in London is being met. It is an order of \$275,000 for equipment supplied by the Western Electric concerns, the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, and the Verelsting Gijsman Company. The Western Electric Italiana has a contract to install a rotary service in Naples.

A preliminary agreement has been reached between the Greek Government and a syndicate in which the Western Electric participates to build an up-to-date telephone system throughout the peninsula. Mr. Kerr, head of the syndicate, is in Greece and hopes for final ratification by Parliament soon. Among other participating in the syndicate are the Automatic Electric Company (British), British Insulated and Lord St. David's financial group. It is said the contract will involve several million dollars and work extending over three years.

WOOLWORTH STOCK AT RECORD HIGH

NEW YORK, June 16.—Responding to the continued reports of record-breaking business, Woolworth new \$25 par common stock advanced to a record high price of 99 equal to 396 for the \$100 stock, recently exchanged on four for one basis.

Each of the first five months of this year showed good gains over 1923. An interesting point is that May business showed gains in every district, even the northwest, while the five months business was just short of equaling sales of all of 1915. While this big sales expansion has been accomplished in the last 10 years, Woolworth's preferred stock of \$15,000,000 has all been retired, while \$30,000,000 has been written off from accumulated surplus to reduce the "good will" item to \$20,000,000. Par value of the common issued has been increased only \$15,000,000 to \$55,000,000 through a 30 per cent stock dividend. The recent four-for-one exchange does not increase the par value of the stock issued.

Sales for the current month continue to show new gains. Five months business return sales of at least \$15,000,000, bringing six months' business to more than \$92,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the first half of 1923.

INTEREST RATES LOWERED

Trust companies, banks and brokers are lowering interest rates to conform to the recent reduction in the local Federal Reserve bank rate. Interest rates on demand balances being cut from 3 1/2 to 2 per cent, while the rate on deposits subject to 21 days' notice will be lowered from 2 1/2 to 2 1/4 per cent, effective July 15.

LACONIA CAR CO. RESUMES DIVIDENDS

Laconia Car Company has resumed dividends by declaration of \$3.50 a share on the first preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24. The dividend covers the six months from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1924.

The back dividends amounting to \$70 a share of the old preferred stock were paid off through the issue of second preferred stock to the present first preferred shareholders, share for share. The second preferred stock is entitled to \$3.50 a share annually, noncumulative. This is the first cash dividend the preferred shareholders have received for more than 10 years.

Letter to the Editor

Both communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their value and he does not undertake to hold the newspaper responsible for the results of their publication. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Who Owns Mexico?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: After carefully reading the article "Who Owns Mexico?" by Alice Stone Blackwell in the Monitor of April 15, I think it right to call your attention to several errors. Dr. John Wesley Butler, his son, continued in the work as superintendent till 1918. Other Christian denominations were represented also. I knew these direct representatives of the various missions, and have visited their churches and schools in Puebla, Pachuca, Vera Cruz and other cities. I knew these teachers were our friends. Under General Diaz, Protestantism was encouraged, protected and flourished.

A tribute of the immense progress after the fall of the Empire is brought out in Dr. William Butler's book, "Mexico in Transition," published in 1926 in New York City by the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave. I want to add that General Diaz left 60,000,000 pesos for the Mexican treasury when he left for France, an unprecedented event before or since his administration. In regard to the lack of public schools, General Diaz encouraged them, while the Roman Catholic clergy did all they could to annul them. I have passed Indian schools when passing through the villages. I am writing my own actual experience, with no other sense of news, an example of sound judgment in applying moral fundamentals to industrial, racial and international relations, and a fresh instance of faith in the efficacy of ideas as a means of progress, is an organ of world power, for which every thoughtful citizen should be grateful.

ANNA V. BUTLER.
Los Angeles, Calif.

A Step Toward Peace

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: You are rendering an international service not only in advocating the consecration of wealth in war, but also in calling upon the individual citizen to act in expressing his conviction of this plan as a step toward peace. The Christian Science Monitor in giving us a new sense of news, an example of sound judgment in applying moral fundamentals to industrial, racial and international relations, and a fresh instance of faith in the efficacy of ideas as a means of progress, is an organ of world power, for which every thoughtful citizen should be grateful.

S. C. MITCHELL.
University of Richmond, Va.

BULLISH TREND SHOWN BY FEW ACTIVE STOCKS

General Electric Soars to New High Record—Low-Priced Rails in Demand

Accumulation of week-end buying orders turned stock prices upward at the opening of today's New York market, but gains generally were limited to moderate fractions. American Car & Foundry, however, jumped 1 point and Davidson Chemical moved up a point. Several new 1924 high records were established, including Chicago & Northwestern and Public Service of New Jersey.

Bullish operations were conducted in a few stocks in the early dealings. General Electric assumed leadership of the market, soaring 6 points to 234 1/2, a new high record for the year, on favorable reports regarding the company's operations.

Public Utility issues forged ahead, American Water Works and West Penn Power manifesting strength. Selling pressure was lifted from the oil shares, and there was further accumulation of low-priced rails. Western Pacific advancing into new high ground. May Departure Stores, with a 2-point gain, led the merchandise issues higher. Baldwin, moving up about a point, made the best showing of the customary market leaders, and Colorado Fuel advanced 1 1/4 points.

Foreign exchanges opened higher and then eased off.

Oil Stocks Buoyant
Attempts of bears to bring about a general reaction by an attack on oil stocks was frustrated when the buoyancy of the oil shares was instrumental in turning the trend of prices uniformly upward.

Steps to curtail crude oil production and prospects of increased gasoline consumption, due to better weather, promoted active buying of oil stocks. Houston Oil jumped 3 points and a variety of others advanced 1 to 1 1/2.

American Can responded with a sharp rise, and 16 stocks attained new 1924 high levels. Kresge mounting 7 points to 365. Various specialties ranged from 1 to 2 points higher.

Previously, the market fluctuated excitedly, the hammering tactics of the bears forcing declines of 1 to 3 points in Stewart-Warner, Lackawanna, United States Cast Iron Pipe, and issues, Rock Island and Frisco preferred.

Call money opened at 2 per cent.

The upward movement showed more vitality in the afternoon, new groups spurring upward as buying orders were executed, especially the copper, shipping, steel, good and local traction issues. Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Nickel Plate were among the standard railroad shares that broke into new high territory for the year.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Strength of foreign government and domestic railroad issues, many of which recorded new high records for 1924, contrasted with the reaction of Liberty bonds on a wave of profit taking in today's early trading.

Prospects for the establishment of a new government in France would lead to an early application of the Dawes plan promoted accumulation of French bonds, which were sold at the year's highest level.

Northern Pacific liens were in demand in the railroad list, achieving 1924 peak prices. Denver & Rio Grande obligations responded readily to the announcement that the State of Colorado would interpose no more objections to the reorganization plan.

Although the market fourth 4 1/4 attained a new record on initial transactions, subsequent selling was effective in forcing declines throughout the entire Government list.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate—3 1/2%
Outside commercial paper—4 1/2%
Year money—5 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans—5 1/2%
Individual cus. col. lns.—5 1/2%
Today Previous
Bar silver in New York—67c
Bar silver in London—34 1/2
Bar gold in London—85 5/8
Mexican dollar—16 1/2
Canadian ex. d. (ex.)—11 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—\$51,000,000 \$44,000,000
Year ago today—\$3,000,000
Balances—25,000,000 20,000,000
Year ago today—35,000,000
P. R. bank credit—28,320,559 70,000,000

Spot Boston Delivery

60/90 days—2 1/2%
20/30 days—2 1/2%
Under 30—2 1/2%
Less known banks—2 1/2%
60/90 days—2 1/2%
20/30 days—2 1/2%
Under 30—2 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—2 1/2%
60/90 days—2 1/2%
20/30 days—2 1/2%
Under 30—2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The Federal Reserve Bank in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston—4%
New York—4%
Philadelphia—4%
Cleveland—4%
St. Louis—4%
Chicago—4%
Minneapolis—4%
St. Paul—4%
San Francisco—4%
London—4%
Paris—4%
Berlin—4%
Brussels—4%
Copenhagen—4%
Hamburg—4%
Stockholm—4%
Oslo—4%
Tokyo—4%
Hankow—4%
Helsingfors—4%
Warsaw—4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling—Current Previous Parity
Demand—\$24.14 \$24.14
Cables—\$24.14 \$24.14
French franc—\$0.15 \$0.15
Belgian franc—\$0.15 \$0.15
Swiss franc—\$0.15 \$0.15
Lira—\$0.15 \$0.15
Holland—\$0.15 \$0.15
Sweden—\$0.15 \$0.15
Norway—\$0.15 \$0.15
Denmark—\$0.15 \$0.15
Spain—\$0.15 \$0.15
Portugal—\$0.15 \$0.15
Greece—\$0.15 \$0.15
Austria—\$0.15 \$0.15
Argentina—\$0.15 \$0.15
Brazil—\$0.15 \$0.15
Poland—\$0.15 \$0.15
Hungary—\$0.15 \$0.15
Yugoslavia—\$0.15 \$0.15
Czechoslovakia—\$0.15 \$0.15
Rumania—\$0.15 \$0.15
Shanghai (tael)—\$0.15 \$0.15
Hong Kong—\$0.15 \$0.15
Bombay—\$0.15 \$0.15
Yokohama—\$0.15 \$0.15
Tientsin—\$0.15 \$0.15
Peking—\$0.15 \$0.15
Peru—\$0.15 \$0.15

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	June	June	Open	High	Low	June	June
Air Reduc.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	NY Cent & W.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Alcoa	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	NY South.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Aluminum	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	NY West.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Can.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Chem.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Oil	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Paper	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. T. & E.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Water	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Wire	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Iron	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Paper	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. T. & E.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Wire	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Iron	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Water	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. T. & E.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Water	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Wire	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Wire	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Iron	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Water	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Water	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Paper	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Wire	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Am. Water	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Wire	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Iron	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	North Am.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1					

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1924

EDITORIALS

A Progressive Democratic Plank

PRESSURE from many sides is being exerted in an effort to shape, in advance of the meeting of the Democratic national convention in New York, the platform declarations to be enunciated. Old issues are revived. Some less ancient are again being urged. Against an overwhelming wave of selfishness and against the blandishments of those espousing some lost cause, the platform framers, if they are to build wisely, must stand. There is not always an outstanding paramount issue upon which the two major parties in the United States naturally divide, and seldom one upon which they agree. Somehow these issues which seem so vital at one time have a way of adjusting or settling themselves by processes of political, industrial, or social evolution, thus dampening the fires of party enthusiasm and calming the fears of those who reiterate the assertion that they "view with alarm."

But there is presented to the Democratic Party at the moment what millions of American voters, both men and women, have come to regard as a vital and tremendous issue. That is the issue of world peace. They may not be in complete accord regarding the advisability of the plan again eloquently urged by Mr. Edward M. House, that the Democrats should return to a defense of the League of Nations and recommend in their platform, as they did in 1920, full participation by the United States in its deliberations and decisions. They may even view differently the matter of law enforcement, some agreeing that the plea of the nullificationists, as made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, should be incorporated in the platform, while others, and no doubt the larger number, insist that the law as it now exists should be enforced.

Upon this vital issue of world peace, however, the people have come to a quite general agreement. They insist that never again, if it can be prevented, must their country be forced or persuaded into war. They have agreed that by no subterfuge shall the manhood of the Nation be compelled to fight the unequal battle which impoverishes and degrades the many while the favored few reap unearned rewards. They are convinced that with the profit taken out of war there will be no more war. With wealth compelled to share, from the beginning, the cost and the risks incident to warfare, they believe ways will readily be found by which seemingly insurmountable obstacles in the way of peace may be overcome.

There, concretely, is an issue, if such it may be called, upon which the Democrats, in their New York convention, like the Republicans at Cleveland last week, may come to easy and reasonable agreement. This plan, advocated and supported by the Monitor, has won the approval of hundreds of thousands of American voters, regardless of party affiliations or leanings. We invite our Democratic friends to adopt and sponsor, as a plank in their platform, a declaration embodying, in substance, this constructive and progressive idea.

Canada's Curb on Liquor Conspiracy

CANADA has followed close upon Great Britain in coming to a friendly agreement with the United States to take effective steps to suppress the illicit liquor traffic. Conspirators against the laws of the United States have been using Canadian territory as an intermediate base of operations in the transporting of contraband liquor. Apart from the gravity

of the offense, from the point of view of international amity, most Canadian people regard the smuggling operations as degrading to Canada.

It is an abuse of Canadian hospitality to establish liquor agencies in the Dominion for the deliberate purpose of smuggling intoxicants past the cordon of a neighboring friendly nation. The Province of British Columbia tried earnestly, last session of the Federal Parliament, to obtain legislation to close the importing and exporting warehouses on the Pacific coast, but the Senate of Canada blocked the legislation. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to curb the direct shipment of liquor from British ports to America, would possibly tend still more to promote the use of Canadian warehouses in the lawbreaking operations; but the latest convention between Canada and the United States should largely offset this flank attack on the American prohibition law.

The shipment of Canadian manufactured liquor along the international boundary will also receive much closer scrutiny. The Dominion has agreed to furnish information on request to the responsible officers of the United States concerning clearance of vessels, of the transportation of cargoes, shipments or loads of liquor, when there is ground to suspect that the owners or persons in possession of the cargo intend to smuggle it into the neighboring country. The United States authorities will reciprocate by furnishing Canada with similar information. The treaty concerns all dutiable goods: it will help to facilitate the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs as well as that in alcoholic liquors, and of smuggling in general.

The convention is an important gain on behalf of law enforcement in the United States. It is also a timely addition to the growing structure of good understanding between the British nations and the United States through Canada. It reflects sound statesmanship on the part of the Dominion Administration under Premier Mackenzie King. Within the laws of the Dominion, Canada has undertaken to assist the United States to suppress the liquor smuggling conspiracy. The responsibility is placed so much more definitely upon American preventive forces to break the traffic as it is the more clearly exposed to the light of day.

Disarmament Plans in Denmark

SMALL states sometimes serve as experiment stations for the bigger ones and Denmark's scheme for disarmament, that has now reached the stage of actuality as a legislative project, is a case in point. In the larger countries there is much talk about disarmament, but is any one of them ready to put the matter to a test? In Denmark the national election this spring gave such an increased representation to the Social-Democratic Party that the King called its leader, Thorvald Stauning, a man who is wholly self-educated, to form a new government. (One of the new ministers is a widow, Fru Nina Bang, a former school teacher, who now has charge of the Department of Education, the first one of her sex in any country to reach full Cabinet rank.) For years the party has made disarmament one of its planks, and now preparations for its realization have been begun in the Ministry of War.

Such a step naturally cannot be taken over night, but that it should be seriously contemplated shows the change that has taken place. In an interview with the Berlingske Tidende, the new Minister of Defense, L. Rasmussen, a former typesetter and country newspaper editor, has confirmed his intention to cancel the customary army maneuvers next fall. Instead he will recommend to Parliament a law for general disarmament, abolition of conscription, sale of buildings and land used by the army and navy, valued at 500,000,000 kroner, and distribution of the fleet among the Bureau of Fisheries, the customs service and the oceanographic institutions, entailing a reduction of military expenditure from 50,000,000 kroner annually to 8,000,000. Instead of an army, a coast and border patrol of 6000 men would be organized on police lines. Its members would be trained for two months and then kept in reserve for emergencies at a salary of 400 kroner a year.

Mr. Rasmussen is not a dreamer. He is the oldest member of the Government. "For a long time he has been the Social-Democratic Party's specialist in military affairs. Since 1918 he has been a member of the national board of financial control and has been a member of the Finance Committee of the Lower House for several terms. He has also served six years as director of the country's institutions for the deaf and dumb. The opposition press concedes that even outside his party he enjoys a high reputation as a well-informed speaker."

The whole Danish Social-Democratic Party is non-revolutionary in character. During the campaign Mr. Stauning said that he did not intend to make bigger loaves than the oven would bake. The Cabinet intends to govern by strictly legal means and without recourse to violence, being like the English Labor Government in many respects. The disarmament scheme must, therefore, first be passed by both houses of the national legislature and, being such an extraordinary measure, it will further be submitted to the people direct, as proposed by the Social-Democratic Party platform. It is these steps by which a nation may decide to disarm that will be so interesting for other countries to watch. Much depends, of course, on future developments in international relations.

Already opponents of the measure have suggested that the League of Nations might object, as Denmark would be unable to use arms in fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant, but the Government does not anticipate any such veto. Luxembourg, another League member, has no army or navy. There are other means of enforcing the peace, envisaged by the Covenant. A more serious factor is the truculent attitude of Germany toward the changes effected in the Schleswig frontier under the Versailles Treaty. While asking for help and sometimes cringing before the bigger powers, the German Nationalists continue their bullying tone toward Denmark, threatening to move the boundary back where it was as soon as they are able. The Danish minority still left in Germany is subjected to many of the old restraints in the matter of schools and passage across the border.

American Business Nearing Pre-War Status

THE reduction of their rediscount rates by four Federal Reserve Banks within one week, oversubscription of the new 3 1/2 per cent Treasury certificates and an unusually spirited advance of bonds of all classes have pointed anew to the significant fact that the United States is rapidly arriving at a point where it can readily assume the burden of financing world-wide recovery. Seldom in one week have so many new developments of international importance been witnessed in the current year, and students of the rapidly changing picture have had time only to analyze one incident when another of equally absorbing interest has challenged them.

The vital thing has been the reduction in the rediscount rates. The New York and Boston banks are operating now on a 3 1/2 per cent quotation, the Chicago, Richmond, Cleveland, and San Francisco institutions on a 4 per cent basis, and of the remaining six Government institutions, reductions by at least two banks is likely within a fortnight. Measuring the New York and Boston rates with those of the central banks of European countries affords a perspective from which a clear view of the international banking situation can be seen: even the consistently low rate of the Bank of England has been shaded, not to mention the rates of France, Spain, Italy, and a score of other countries, and as borrowers are naturally drawn to those money centers where attractive interest rates are obtainable, it would seem safe to predict busy activity in this respect over the remaining months of this year and well into the next.

Causes for the ease in money which made possible the virtual restoration of American interest charges to a level that has not been touched, until last week, since the years before the war have been twofold. The underlying influence was the steady accretion of American gold reserves through importation of the metal. The secondary influence, which, while of more immediate, was of less permanent, importance, was the seasonal let-down in indus-

try. Thus there has been brought about a steady widening of the foundation of the country's credit structure, with, however, a diminishing domestic need for such a large edifice.

Reflections of these influences were also apparent in the security markets, although the curious spectacle of a simultaneous advance of both stocks and bonds appeared at first sight to possess much that was illogical; bonds moved up because there was less demand by industry for funds, a condition that might have been expected to depress stock values; and stocks moved up for the reason that a growing belief was becoming manifest that the current decline had now approached bottom, if, indeed, it had not actually reached bottom.

The outcome of the national convention in Cleveland, the imminence of another national convention in New York, a continuation of heavy exports as shown in the Government's monthly figures, and corporation earning reports, these all contributed to the week's grist of meal for the financier and the business man, but it was apparent that larger events of a financial nature veered more to the international than the strictly domestic field of conjecture. American business, it would seem, has taken a long stride toward the pre-war condition, with, however, an added importance attached to its future activities, which will be of the nature of a creditor nation rather than a borrower nation.

In Art as in Nature

WITH the passing on of Emil Claus, the Belgian, the chapter of impressionism in the history of art seems to have closed. Not that the so-called impressionistic picture has altogether disappeared from our exhibitions. Far from it. But Claus was the last who, inheriting the new convention when it was new, was as scrupulous and accomplished in his adherence to it as the followers of David had been to Classicism, the followers of Courbet to Realism.

By his time the impressionists' era of research and experiment was at an end. Manet, Monet, and the younger leaders had left practically nothing for their successors to master in the matter of light and color as they understood it. But Claus showed in his very accomplishment how the most daring expression of revolt by one generation can be reduced to a formula by the next. He was an admirable painter. His wide sunny pastures where cows graze could not have been passed, even had they covered a smaller expanse of canvas. But they had in them none of the virility, the intense individuality, the wrestling, one might say, with his medium, so striking in the least successful of Manet's experiments. In his irreproachable landscapes, Claus became as mannered, as conventional, as Harpignies and Pointelin of the older school were in theirs.

This does not lessen the value of Impressionism as a force in the development of the art of painting. In all the arts, in music and literature as well as in painting, the sense of life would vanish but for the occasional stimulus of revolt, secession, breaking away. To look now at the masterpieces that came out of Barbizon, and masterpieces many of them really were, one cannot but feel that eventually the Romantics needed to escape from what was growing with them into a formula, and that Impressionism showed just the right way out. As time went on there had crept into their pictures a sort of heaviness, an opaqueness, a feeling of a world enveloped in shadow which only vigorous sunshine could reawaken by filling it with the light and color of the real world.

If the Impressionists, in their turn, ran to an extreme, if they created a world as unreal from excess of light, one in which even the old-fashioned brown tree in the foreground would have been a relief, it was inevitable, precisely what has happened again and again since the first artist scratched his first design on the first pot. The master appears, his vigor and the splendor of his work attract a horde of followers and imitators, and in their hands what was great in him dwindles into the commonplace and the second rate. It may strike us as a waste that those who paint, model, engrave, and draw should be so many, and the master so rare. But we see the same apparent waste in nature, many seeds for the one ear of corn, many blossoms for the one perfect fruit.

Editorial Notes

MANY and successful as have been the productions of Shakespeare's plays in London in the past, the inauguration by the "Old Vic" company of a month's engagement in the West End theater district constitutes a noteworthy event in the city's theatrical history. The company from south London has thus instituted an experiment in the very heart of that section of the city where almost countless Shakespearean enterprises have failed financially. For the first performance a regular army of "Old Vic" supporters formed a large part of the audience, thus giving the venture a send-off as enthusiastic as could be desired. If the players act true to form, there is no reason why they should not prove the popular belief concerning such an enterprise as false as so many other popular superstitions are constantly being proved false today.

DAVID F. SIBLEY, general counsel for the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, who the other day, according to newspaper reports, expressed confidence that the proposed state prohibition enforcement law would be decisively rejected, would do well to ponder the old proverb which carried a warning about counting chickens before they are hatched. "The right-thinking citizens of Massachusetts," he declared, according to the same authority, "have never blackened the statute books of our Commonwealth, and they do not intend to do it this year." The funny part of it is that, while it is to be hoped that this sentiment is true, law-abiding citizens are fully as sure as Mr. Sibley professes to be that he has another guess coming regarding his interpretation of it.

The Philosopher in the Car

Everything is possible. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

I WILL confess that I took up Henry Ford's book ("My Life and Work": Doubleday, Page & Co.) without enthusiasm. I dislike the books of most "successful" men if they deal with their success. Of course I knew that Henry Ford was not quite that type of man. I knew he had made bigger things than cars, and achieved more than the accumulation of an immense fortune.

But there was my prejudice, and the fact that as a rule I have no interest, or very little, in things mechanical.

But I devoured the book. The first chapter held me, nay, the first sentence. It opens with a challenge. And—as I have quoted above—so it closes. But I am not reviewing the book—merely setting down at random a few reflections that the book has provoked. I do not care a jot about the Ford car. I don't possess one and don't hope to. It is the man and the philosophy—or rather the gospel—that matters.

Our industrial system is all wrong. Our idea of commercial progress and development is base. Our ideals are materialistic. And even when we escape from the obviously sordid, from the narrow limitations of the balance sheet, we only compromise. We condemn—rightly, it often vaguely—the individual or the system exclusively concerned with profits. But when the rich magnate or the wealthy concern establishes a university chair, or subscribes four figures to a philanthropic fund, we are, at worst, less prone to condemnation, and more ready to say "that things can't be so bad after all."

Philanthropy covers a multitude of industrial sins and saves many a half vigilant civic conscience. And we do not make it our business to see that most business is not only lacking in service, but lacking, also, in efficiency.

Even the pessimist tells us that once mankind is convinced that war does not pay, war will stop. It is no good, apparently, preaching that it is wrong! And with business it is much the same. How often do we hear that a certain standard of wages is impossible, certain working conditions impracticable, certain hours for leisure Utopian, because it does not pay to introduce them. "Of course, we should like to do this and that and the other, but, you see, business is business." That's just the trouble—"business is business."

As a matter of fact it isn't—it isn't business. It's muddle, and waste, and inefficiency, and sweating, and failure. The employer suffers. The employees suffer. The public suffers. And all three pay—and pay heavily—for their suffering: the compound interest of disservice.

If I understand the book of Ford—and it is forthright, simple and luminous in its lucidity—I understand this: that not only does the right thing ethically pay in business, but that it is the only thing that does pay, that can pay. Two classes of people will fail to understand the implication of that truth. One class will say it is sheer idealistic nonsense and the other will receive it with slightly lifted eyebrows and a mildly contemptuous "Obviously!" The first class will be the last to test it, if they ever do. The second will—with few exceptions at any rate—fail to distinguish ideology from practical service. The truth itself is not so hard to find or to test as we have been led to believe. Nor is it quite so easy as we are often misled to imagine.

The business of the world does not exemplify the wide operation of that truth as Ford has tried it and found it pay—for two reasons: shortsighted materialism and intellectual laziness.

There is no sentiment, and, very emphatically, no charity in the Ford business. But there is everywhere—service. Service means constant hard work—enlightened.

"Ah, yes," someone says, "it happened to work with Ford; you can't do that with every business." The argument is weak. It means that you can base a car business on service and prosper, but that if you tried to establish a hooks and eyes factory on service you would take the short cut to the bankruptcy court! That won't do.

The Ford business was not able to make service its keynote in all its relationships because it was successful. The plain statement of the business facts and statistics about it on the authority of its founder proves—yes, proves—by balance sheet, that it prospered because it was first an institution established on service—flourishing, by the way, all the accepted axioms of business, of commercial transactions, of the utilization of capital, of the treatment of Labor, all the theories of production and overproduction, of buying and selling, of profit and loss.

Henry Ford made an experiment with an ordinary ideal. He applied to a very mechanical and vast business—it became vast by reason of the specific application—the canons that the majority of us applaud on Sundays and ignore for the six succeeding days.

At first, I admit, I was ruffled here and there by what seemed superficially to be a lack of sentiment, of conventional human personal relationships. Then I saw. Handshaking is not service. Elaborate joint conferences of masters and men, with refreshments to follow, do not establish "humanity in industry." What does that is the highest wages, the most satisfactory conditions, the obligation to do the fullest amount of the best work in the best spirit, and the immediately reciprocal obligation to pay for it in the fullest and best possible spirit. Then the creation of a congenial atmosphere will be necessary. The atmosphere will be there. The task of convincing a man that he is regarded as a human being, not as a cog, will be redundant. He will regard himself as a human being and will know that on no other terms would he be doing his present job.

Much more could be written. A vast vista is opened up. But I will content myself with just this. We have not yet begun to see business as the thing it should be. We see organizations, operations, processes, factories, toil and discontent. We do not see service.

Even though the simple truth—and paradox, as are all simple truths—is that when we do see (and give) service we shall not need a staff of accountants to look after the dividends. They will look after themselves. C. R.

London's Traffic Chaos

"THERE are too many people in London and there are too many vehicles," according to the Saturday Review, which observes that "the streets are not only unsafe from the point of view of human life, but insufficient to contain the wheeled traffic which is crowded on to them. It will be necessary to organize and control the direction in which vehicles move at crossings and congested points, and probably it will be necessary in certain hours to banish horse-drawn vehicles altogether. We shall be sorry indeed to see the horse disappear from the streets of London; but a generation which reckons value in quantity rather than quality, and which believes prosperity consists in size and numbers, must have the courage of its convictions and pay their price."